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DYNAMIC BEHAVIOR OF PARTICULATE VISCOELASTIC COMPOSITES 1//

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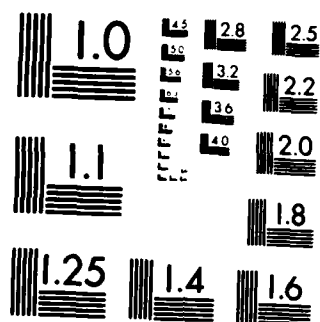
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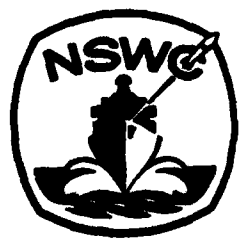
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RESEARCH AND TECHNOLOGY DEPARTMENT

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study of resonance effects present in all the spectra of all the effective properties we have determined. Our method accounts for the presence of many cavities of various sizes, all embedded within the matrix. It also accounts for the primary interactions of the incident wave with all the cavities, although for the concentration levels considered here, re-scattering and multiple interaction between the various cavities have an effect of secondary magnitude and thus, they have been neglected. Our method accounts for the presence of any arbitrary level of dilatational and/or shear viscous absorption in the matrix (the fluid inclusions are assumed lossless) in a fundamental way emerging from basic viscoelastic continuum models such as Kelvin-Voigt's.

Many numerical results were computed and displayed in the spectral plots for air-filled cavities in lossy rubbers that we produced. These cases have included cavity radii in the range $0.0002 \text{ cm} \leq a \leq 0.125 \text{ cm}$, and various concentration levels below 25%. In all instances the plots exhibit the dominance of the giant monopole resonance. We showed how our present analysis contains nearly all (mostly static) effective properties results available in the literature (including Chaban's), and we included a critical study of the region of validity of the assumptions behind our present approach. We identified four instances where the present method requires additional corrections and we discussed applications of this model to some specific underwater absorber designs. We generated computer codes to calculate all the predictions in all instances. Numerous calculations have been generated at various absorption levels and for cases where the cavities are either all of the same uniform size or when they follow some simple size distribution function.

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FOREWORD

The study reported here introduces a novel methodology to predict the (frequency-dependent) effective material parameters characterizing the dynamic behavior of viscoelastic substances containing many randomly located air-filled perforations. These composite materials have uses as underwater sound-absorbers. The methodology described here is an extension of earlier work of the authors which pertains to the case of gas-filled perforations in non-absorbing matrices. That prior work was extended here to the case of absorbing matrices containing ensembles of cavities of various sizes following arbitrary size-distribution functions. The method accounts for the effect of resonances, for arbitrary levels of viscosity, for arbitrary cavity-size distributions, and it is fundamental insofar as it generates direct predictions accounting for all these effects starting straight from the basic principles of Continuum Mechanics. Computer codes to implement the model-predictions were generated, and a large number of pertinent plots of the frequency dependence (at fixed concentrations) or of the concentration dependence (at fixed frequencies) of the various effective moduli and other material descriptors have been computed and displayed in 88 graphs. Under various conditions the present results reduce to many of the earlier results available in the literature which serve as check points. We have identified four relevant situations where additional work is required to develop corrections to this general approach.

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CONTENTS

	<u>PAGE</u>
INTRODUCTION	7
I. THEORETICAL PREDICTIONS FOR LOSSY MATRICES	8
II. NUMERICAL RESULTS	18
III. DISCUSSION OF THE CHABAN RESULTS	23
IV. DISCUSSION OF ASSUMPTIONS AND REGIONS OF VALIDITY OF METHODOLOGY	25
V. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS	28
REFERENCES	53
APPENDIX A - COMPUTER PROGRAM LISTINGS	A-1



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ILLUSTRATIONS

<u>FIGURE</u>		<u>PAGE</u>
1	REAL AND IMAGINARY PARTS OF THE EFFECTIVE BULK AND THE EFFECTIVE DILATATIONAL MODULUS VERSUS FREQUENCY FOR CAVITIES OF UNIFORM SIZE, $a_0 = 2\mu\text{m}$, $\phi = 5\%$ IN A VISCOELASTIC MATRIX OF $\beta_{d1} = \beta_{s1} = 5\%$	31
2	SAME AS FIG. 1 FOR CAVITIES ALL OF RADIUS $a_0 = 20\mu\text{m}$. CAVITIES ARE AIR-FILLED AND IN A RUBBER MATRIX	32
3	EFFECTIVE SOUND SPEED AND EFFECTIVE ATTENUATION FOR AIR-FILLED CAVITIES IN RUBBER, VERSUS FREQUENCY. HERE $a_0 = 2\mu\text{m}$, $\phi = 5\%$ OR 10% (UPPER, LOWER) AND VISCOUS LEVEL $\beta_{d1} = 1\%$, $\beta_{s1} = 5\%$. . .	33
4	SAME AS FIG. 3 BUT FOR A VISCOUS LEVEL OF $\beta_{d1} = 5\%$ AND $\beta_{s1} = 5\%$.	34
5	SAME AS FIG. 3 BUT FOR $a_0 = 20\mu\text{m}$	35
6	SAME AS FIG. 4 BUT FOR CAVITIES OF UNIFORM RADIUS $a_0 = 20\mu\text{m}$. VISCOSITY SHIFTS THE RESONANCE PEAKS AND BROADENS THEIR WIDTH . .	36
7	EFFECTIVE SHEAR MODULUS (NORMALIZED TO μ_1) VERSUS CONCENTRATION, AT VARIOUS VISCOUS LEVELS VIZ., $\beta_{d1} = 1\%$, $\beta_{s1} = 5\%$; and $\beta_{d1} = 5\%$, $\beta_{s1} = 5\%$. REAL PART (LEFT COLUMN) AND IMAGINARY PART (RIGHT COLUMN.)	37
8	REAL AND IMAGINARY PARTS OF THE EFFECTIVE SHEAR SPEED IN THE COMPOSITE (i.e., AIR-IN RUBBER) VERSUS CONCENTRATION ϕ . ($0 < \phi < 0.5$)	38
9	REAL AND IMAGINARY PARTS OF THE EFFECTIVE BULK (AND THE EFFECTIVE DILATATIONAL) MODULUS VERSUS FREQUENCY, FOR UNIFORM SIZE CAVITIES OF $a_0 = 0.125\text{ cm}$, AND $\phi = 10\%$ IN A VISCOELASTIC MATRIX (UPPER FIGURES, $\beta_{d1} = \beta_{s1} = 5\%$), AND IN A PURELY ELASTIC MATRIX (LOWER FIGURES, $\beta_{d1} = \beta_{s1} = 0\%$)	39
10	EFFECTIVE SOUND SPEED (NORMALIZED TO c_{d1}) AND EFFECTIVE ATTENUATION FOR AIR-FILLED CAVITIES IN RUBBER, VERSUS FREQUENCY, FOR UNIFORM SIZE CAVITIES OF $a_0 = 0.125\text{ cm}$, $\phi = 10\%$ IN A VISCOELASTIC MATRIX (UPPER FIGURES, $\beta_{d1} = \beta_{s1} = 5\%$) AND IN A PURELY ELASTIC MATRIX (LOWER FIGURES, $\beta_{d1} = \beta_{s1} = 0\%$)	40

<u>FIGURE</u>		<u>PAGE</u>
11	SAME AS FIG. 9 BUT FOR CAVITIES ALL OF SIZE $a_o = 0.0417$ cm, AIR-FILLED, IN A RUBBER MATRIX	41
12	SAME AS FIG. 10 BUT FOR CAVITIES OF (UNIFORM) SIZE $a_o = 0.0417$ cm, AIR-FILLED IN A RUBBER MATRIX	42
13	PLOTS OF Ψ_R , Ψ_I VERSUS FREQUENCY ($0 \leq f \leq 40$ kHz) FOR UNIFORM CAVITY SIZE DISTRIBUTIONS AT $\phi = 10\%$ CONCENTRATION AND AT TWO LEVELS OF VISCOSITY (UPPER GRAPHS, NO VISCOSITY; BOTTOM GRAPHS: $\beta_{d1} = \beta_{s1} = 5\%$). ALL CAVITIES ARE OF SIZE $a_o = 0.125$ cm. (FROM EQS. (15).)	43
14	DEFINITIONS AND PLOTS OF THE TRIANGULAR DISTRIBUTION FUNCTION AND THE CUMULATIVE TRIANGULAR DISTRIBUTION FUNCTION	44
15	PLOTS OF Ψ_R , Ψ_I VERSUS FREQUENCY FOR TRIANGULARLY DISTRIBUTED CLOUDS OF CAVITIES CENTERED AT $a_o = 0.125$ cm AND AT 10% CONCENTRATION. FROM EQS. (10). UPPER GRAPHS ARE FOR NO VISCOSITY. LOWER GRAPHS ARE FOR $\beta_{d1} = \beta_{s1} = 5\%$	45
16	SAME AS FIG. 15 BUT FOR $\phi = 15\%$ CONCENTRATION	46
17	REAL (LEFT) AND IMAGINARY (RIGHT) PARTS OF THE EFFECTIVE BULK MODULUS (FROM EQS. (17) OR (21)) VERSUS FREQUENCY PLOTS FOR CLOUDS OF TRIANGULARLY DISTRIBUTED CAVITIES CENTERED AT $a_o = 0.125$ FOR $\phi = 10\%$ CONCENTRATION. LOWER GRAPHS: NO VISCOSITY. UPPER GRAPHS: VISCOUS LEVEL $\beta_{d1} = \beta_{s1} = 5\%$. (COMPARE TO FIG. 9).	47
18	EFFECTIVE SOUND SPEED (LEFT) AND EFFECTIVE ATTENUATION (RIGHT) FOR CLOUDS OF TRIANGULARLY DISTRIBUTED CAVITIES CENTERED AT $a_o = 0.125$ cm AT $\phi = 10\%$ CONCENTRATIONS. LOWER GRAPHS: NO VISCOSITY. UPPER GRAPHS: $\beta_{d1} = \beta_{s1} = 5\%$. (COMPARE TO FIG 10.)	48
19	SAME AS FIG. 17 BUT FOR $\phi = 15\%$ CONCENTRATIONS	49
20	SAME AS FIG. 18 BUT FOR $\phi = 15\%$ CONCENTRATIONS	50
21	REAL (LEFT) AND IMAGINARY (RIGHT) PARTS OF THE EFFECTIVE BULK MODULUS (FROM EQS. (17) OR (21)) VERSUS FREQUENCY PLOTS FOR CLOUDS OF TRIANGULARLY DISTRIBUTED CAVITIES CENTERED AT $a_o = 0.0417$ cm FOR $\phi = 15\%$ CONCENTRATIONS. LOWER GRAPHS: NO VISCOSITY. UPPER GRAPHS: VISCOUS LEVEL $\beta_{d1} = \beta_{s1} = 5\%$. (COMPARE TO FIGS. 11 AND 19.)	51
22	EFFECTIVE SOUND SPEED (LEFT) AND EFFECTIVE ATTENUATION (RIGHT) FOR CLOUDS OF TRIANGULARLY DISTRIBUTED CAVITIES CENTERED AT $a_o = 0.0417$ cm AT 15% CONCENTRATIONS. LOWER GRAPHS: NO VISCOSITY. UPPER GRAPHS: VISCOUS LEVEL $\beta_{d1} = \beta_{s1} = 5\%$. (COMPARE TO FIGS. 12 AND 20.) ALL THESE RESULTS FOR AIR-FILLED CAVITIES IN (LOSSY) VISCOELASTIC (RUBBER) MATRICES	52

INTRODUCTION

We have developed a general theory to model and predict the effective dynamic material properties (i.e., moduli, wavespeeds, attenuations, densities,...) describing the behavior of elastic matrices containing random distributions of fluid-filled spherical cavities.¹ We have taken that theory,¹ which accounts for resonances and frequency-dependent effects, and extended it here to the case of lossy or sound-absorbing viscoelastic matrices containing the same types of distributions of fluid-filled cavities. The methodology followed to generate this extension is based on scattering theory, and is the same we used to treat the case of purely elastic matrices. The Kelvin-Voigt viscoelastic model was used to describe the rubber behavior in the manner we have explained earlier.² A summary of the basic results is given below.

¹G. Gaunard and H. Überall, "Resonance Theory of the Effective Properties of Perforated Solids," J. of the Acoustical Soc. America, Vol. 71, No. 2, 1982, pp. 282-295.

²G. Gaunard, "Methods For Solving the Viscoelastic Equations For Cylinder and Sphere Problems," NSWC TR-76-20, 22 Mar 1976, 28 pp., (ADA025302).

I. THEORETICAL PREDICTIONS FOR LOSSY MATRICES

The effective properties are determined by this model by relations of the type

$$\phi(\vec{r}, \vec{r}_0) = \sum_{j=1}^N \phi^{(j)}(\vec{r}, \vec{r}_j) \quad (1)$$

which were derived in ref. 1 (i.e., Eq. (3)).

The scattering coefficients pertinent to the analysis to be developed here are A_0 , A_1 and A_2 . Coefficient A_0 takes the form

$$A_0 = \frac{x_{d1}^3}{3i} \left[\frac{3 - x_{of}^2 - x_{os}^2 + x_{oi}^2}{x_{d1}^2 (1 + ix_{d1}) - x_{of}^2 - x_{os}^2 + x_{oi}^2} \right] \quad (2)$$

where x_{of} , x_{os} and x_{oi} , now for lossy matrices are,

$$x_{of}^2 = \frac{3\rho_2}{\rho_1} \cdot \frac{c_{d2}^2}{c_{d1}^2} \cdot \frac{1}{1 - 12\beta_{d1}} \quad (3a)$$

$$x_{os}^2 = \left(\frac{2c_{s1}}{c_{d1}} \right)^2 \cdot \frac{1 - 12\beta_{s1}}{1 - 12\beta_{d1}} \quad (36)$$

$$x_{oi}^2 = \frac{\rho_2}{\rho_1} \left(\frac{2c_{s2}}{c_{d1}} \right)^2 \cdot \frac{1}{1 - 12\beta_{d1}} \cdot$$

We assume that the matrix is lossy, while the fluid inclusions (medium 2) are not.

The definitions of β_{d1} , β_{s1} which we have given before,³ can now be used to express the wave numbers in the viscoelastic matrix as follows.

$$\kappa_{d1} = \frac{\omega}{c_{d1}\sqrt{1 - 12\beta_{d1}}} = \frac{2\pi f}{c_{d1}} \sqrt{\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{1 + 4\beta_{d1}^2} + 1}{1 + 4\beta_{d1}^2}} + i \frac{2\pi f}{c_{d1}} \sqrt{\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{1 + 4\beta_{d1}^2} - 1}{1 + 4\beta_{d1}^2}} \quad (4a)$$

$$\kappa_{s1} = \frac{\omega}{c_{s1}\sqrt{1 - 12\beta_{s1}}} = \frac{2\pi f}{c_{s1}} \sqrt{\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{1 + 4\beta_{s1}^2} + 1}{1 + 4\beta_{s1}^2}} + i \frac{2\pi f}{c_{s1}} \sqrt{\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{1 + 4\beta_{s1}^2} - 1}{1 + 4\beta_{s1}^2}} \quad (4b)$$

In the absence of losses, these wavenumbers reduce to the known expressions ω/c_{d1} and ω/c_{s1} , respectively. Substituting A_o into the corresponding relation

$$\tilde{A}_o(R) = \sum_{j=1}^N A_o(a_j) \quad (5)$$

³G. Gaunard and H. Überall, "Theory of Resonant Scattering From Spherical Cavities in Elastic and Viscoelastic Media," J. Acoustical Society of America, Vol. 63, 1978, pp. 1699-1712.

yields the following expression:

$$1 - \frac{\left[\frac{\rho_1 c_{d1}^2}{\rho_2 c_{d2}^2} (1 - 2i\beta_{d1}) - \frac{4}{3} \frac{\rho_1 c_{s1}^2}{\rho_2 c_{d2}^2} (1 - 2i\beta_{s1}) \right] - \frac{4}{3} \frac{\tilde{\rho}_2 \tilde{c}_{s2}^2}{\tilde{\rho}_2 \tilde{c}_{d2}^2}}{1 + \frac{4}{3} \frac{\tilde{\rho}_1 \tilde{c}_{s1}^2}{\rho_2 c_{d2}^2} (1 - 2i\beta_{s1}) - \frac{4}{3} \frac{\tilde{\rho}_2 \tilde{c}_{s2}^2}{\tilde{\rho}_2 \tilde{c}_{d2}^2}} = \Psi \quad (6)$$

where

$$\Psi \equiv \sum_{j=1}^N \frac{a_j^3}{R^3} \cdot \frac{1 - \left[\frac{\rho_1 c_{d1}^2}{\rho_2 c_{d2}^2} (1 - 2i\beta_{d1}) - \frac{4}{3} \frac{\rho_1 c_{s1}^2}{\rho_1 c_{d2}^2} (1 - 2i\beta_{s1}) \right]}{1 - \frac{1}{3} \frac{\rho_1 c_{d1}^2}{\rho_2 c_{d2}^2} (1 - 2i\beta_{d1}) x_{dj}^2 (1 + ix_{dj}) + \frac{4}{3} \frac{\rho_1 c_{s1}^2}{\rho_2 c_{d2}^2} (1 - 2i\beta_{s1})} \quad (7)$$

defines the parameter Ψ and $x_{dj} \equiv \kappa_{d1} a_j$. Manipulating this expression in the manner outlined before ¹ we eventually find

$$\Psi = \frac{4\pi}{3} \int_0^\infty \frac{G + iH}{P(a, f) + iQ(a, f)} a^3 g(a) da \quad (8)$$

where

$$G = 1 - \frac{\rho_1 c_{d1}^2}{\rho_2 c_{d2}^2} + \frac{4}{3} \frac{\rho_1 c_{s1}^2}{\rho_2 c_{d2}^2},$$

$$H = \frac{\rho_1 c_{d1}^2}{\rho_2 c_{d2}^2} \cdot 2\beta_{d1} - \frac{4}{3} \frac{\rho_1 c_{d1}^2}{\rho_2 c_{d2}^2} \cdot 2\beta_{s1}, \quad (9a)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
P(a, f) &= 1 + \frac{4}{3} \frac{\rho_1 c_{s1}^2}{\rho_2 c_{d2}^2} - \frac{1}{3} \frac{\rho_1 c_{d1}^2}{\rho_2 c_{d2}^2} \left(\frac{2\pi f a}{c_{d1}} \right)^2 + \\
&\quad + \frac{1}{3} \frac{\rho_1 c_{d1}^2}{\rho_2 c_{d2}^2} \left(\frac{2\pi f a}{c_{d1}} \right)^3 \sqrt{\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{1 + 4\beta_{d1}^2} - 1}{1 + 4\beta_{d1}^2}}, \\
Q(a, f) &= -\frac{1}{3} \frac{\rho_1 c_{d1}^2}{\rho_2 c_{d2}^2} \left(\frac{2\pi f a}{c_{d1}} \right)^3 \sqrt{\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{1 + 4\beta_{d1}^2} + 1}{1 + 4\beta_{d1}^2}} - \frac{4}{3} \frac{\rho_1 c_{s1}^2}{\rho_2 c_{d2}^2} (2\beta_{s1}) \quad (9b)
\end{aligned}$$

and $g(a)$ is the presumably known distribution of cavity sizes. The real and imaginary parts of Ψ are defined as

$$\Psi_R(f) \equiv \frac{4\pi}{3} \int_0^\infty \frac{GP(a, f) + HQ(a, f)}{[P(a, f)]^2 + [Q(a, f)]^2} a^3 g(a) da, \quad (10a)$$

$$\Psi_I(f) \equiv \frac{4\pi}{3} \int_0^\infty \frac{HP(a, f) - GQ(a, f)}{[P(a, f)]^2 + [Q(a, f)]^2} a^3 g(a) da, \quad (10b)$$

where G , H , P , and Q are as before and where

$$\Psi = \Psi_R + i \Psi_I. \quad (11)$$

We note that Ψ (c/o Eq. (7)) is frequency-dependent. If it were not (i.e., if $x_{dj} \equiv 0$), then the ratio multiplying (a_j^3/R^3) in Eq. (7), would not depend on j and could come out of the sum. In this static case, Ψ would just be proportional to the concentration ϕ , defined to be

$$\phi = \frac{1}{R^3} \sum_{j=1}^N a_j^3. \quad (12)$$

In the dynamic case analyzed here, this is not the case and the concentration is defined to be

$$\phi = \frac{4\pi}{3} \int_0^{\infty} g(a) a^3 da . \quad (13)$$

If all the cavities are of the same size a_0 , then all the a_j will be a_0 and then

$$g(a) \equiv \frac{N}{\frac{4\pi}{3} R^3} \delta(a - a_0),$$

and either Eq. (12) or (13) will yield $\phi \equiv Na_0^3/R^3$. In this uniform cavity-size distribution case we have:

$$\Psi = \left(\frac{G + iH}{P + iQ} \right) \phi \quad (14)$$

and

$$\Psi_R(f) = \frac{(GP + HQ)\phi}{[P(a_0, f)]^2 + [Q(a_0, f)]^2} \quad (15a)$$

$$\Psi_I(f) = \frac{(HP - GQ)\phi}{[P(a_0, f)]^2 + [Q(a_0, f)]^2} . \quad (15b)$$

So, we will use either Eqs. (10) or Eqs. (15) depending on whether there is a non-uniform distribution of cavity sizes or all the cavities are of the same sizes, respectively.

The effective bulk modulus \tilde{k}_{e2} is now given by the (normalized) expression

$$\frac{\tilde{k}_{e2}}{\rho_1 c_{d1}^2} = \frac{1 - 2i\beta_{d1}}{1 - \Psi} - \frac{4}{3} \frac{\rho_1 c_{s1}^2}{\rho_1 c_{d1}^2} (1 - 2i\beta_{s1}) , \quad (16)$$

which can be re-written in the following form

$$\frac{\tilde{k}_{e2}}{\rho_1 c_{d1}^2} = \frac{\hat{U} + i\hat{V}}{X + iY} = \frac{X\hat{U} + Y\hat{V}}{X^2 + Y^2} + i \left(\frac{X\hat{V} - Y\hat{U}}{X^2 + Y^2} \right) , \quad (17)$$

where the parameters X , Y , \hat{U} and \hat{V} are given by

$$X = 1 - \psi_R(f) \quad , \quad Y = -\psi_I(f) \quad (18)$$

$$\hat{U} = 1 - \frac{4}{3} \frac{\rho_1 c_{s_1}^2}{\rho_1 c_{d_1}^2} \left[(1 - \psi_R) - 2\beta_{s_1} \psi_I \right] \quad , \quad (19)$$

$$\hat{V} = \frac{4}{3} \frac{\rho_1 c_{s_1}^2}{\rho_1 c_{d_1}^2} \left[\psi_I + 2\beta_{s_1} (1 - \psi_R) \right] - 2\beta_{d_1} \quad , \quad (20)$$

and ψ_R , ψ_I are given by either Eqs. (10) or (15). Another alternative form still, is,

(21)

$$\frac{\tilde{k}_{e_2}}{\rho_1 c_{d_1}^2} = \left[\frac{(1 - \psi_R) + 2\beta_{d_1} \psi_I}{(1 - \psi_R)^2 + \psi_I^2} - \frac{4}{3} \frac{\rho_1 c_{s_1}^2}{\rho_1 c_{d_1}^2} \right] + i \left[\frac{\psi_I - \beta_{d_1} (1 - \psi_R)}{(1 - \psi_R)^2 + \psi_I^2} + \frac{8}{3} \beta_{s_1} \frac{\rho_1 c_{s_1}^2}{\rho_1 c_{d_1}^2} \right]$$

The expressions for the effective shear modulus and the effective shear speed emerge from coefficient A_2 . We had already found it¹ for elastic matrices to be

$$A_2 = - \frac{4x_{d_1}^2}{3i} \cdot \frac{\rho_1 c_{s_1}^2 (\mu_2 - \rho_1 c_{s_1}^2)}{\mu_2 (6\rho_1 c_{d_1}^2 + 4\rho_1 c_{s_1}^2) + \rho_1 c_{s_1}^2 (9\rho_1 c_{d_1}^2 - 4\rho_1 c_{s_1}^2)} \quad (22)$$

For a viscoelastic matrix with fluid inclusions we find, in an analogous way,

$$A_2 = - \frac{4x_{d_1}^3}{3i} \frac{\rho_1 c_{s_1}^2 (1 - 2i\beta_{s_1}) \left[\mu_2 - \rho_1 c_{s_1}^2 (1 - 2i\beta_{s_1}) \right]}{R + S} \quad (23)$$

where

$$R = \mu_2 \left[6\rho_1 c_{d_1}^2 (1 - 12\beta_{d_1}) + 4\rho_1 c_{s_1}^2 (1 - 2i\beta_{s_1}) \right] \quad (24a)$$

$$S = \rho_1 c_{s_1}^2 (1 - 2i\beta_{s_1}) \left[9\rho_1 c_{d_1}^2 (1 - 2i\beta_{d_1}) - 4\rho_1 c_{s_1}^2 (1 - 2i\beta_{s_1}) \right] \quad (24b)$$

Substituting Eq. (23) into the basic "effective property" relation for A_2 ,

$$\tilde{A}_2(R) = \sum_{j=1}^N A_2(a_j) \quad (25)$$

eventually yields the effective (normalized) shear modulus

$$\frac{\tilde{\mu}_2}{\mu_1} = \frac{M + iN}{K + iL} + \frac{MK + NL}{K^2 + L^2} + i \left(\frac{NK - ML}{K^2 + L^2} \right) \quad (26)$$

where M , N , K and L are

$$\begin{aligned} M &= \left[(9\rho_1 c_{d1}^2 - 4\rho_1 c_{s1}^2) + 2\beta_{s1} (8\rho_1 c_{s1}^2 \beta_{s1} - 18\rho_1 c_{d1}^2 \beta_{d1}) \right] (1 - \phi) \\ N &= \left[(8\rho_1 c_{s1}^2 \beta_{s1} - 18\rho_1 c_{d1}^2 \beta_{d1}) - 2\beta_{s1} (9\rho_1 c_{d1}^2 - 4\rho_1 c_{s1}^2) \right] (1 - \phi) \\ K &= (9\rho_1 c_{d1}^2 - 4\rho_1 c_{s1}^2) + (6\rho_1 c_{d1}^2 + 4\rho_1 c_{s1}^2)\phi \\ L &= (8\rho_1 c_{s1}^2 \beta_{s1} - 18\rho_1 c_{d1}^2 \beta_{d1}) - 2\beta_{s1} (9\rho_1 c_{d1}^2 - 4\rho_1 c_{s1}^2)\phi \end{aligned} \quad (27)$$

Once the effective bulk modulus and the effective shear modulus are known, we can construct the effective dilatational (or compressional) modulus by the relation,

$$\tilde{M}_{d_2} \equiv \tilde{\rho}_2 \tilde{c}_{d_2}^2 = \tilde{k}_{e_2} + \frac{4}{3} \tilde{\mu}_2 \quad (28)$$

Substituting Eqs. (26) and (17) into (28) eventually yields,

$$\frac{\tilde{\rho}_2 \tilde{c}_{d_2}^2}{\rho_1 c_{d1}^2} = \frac{U + iV}{X + iY} = \frac{XU + YV}{X^2 + Y^2} + i \left(\frac{XV - YU}{X^2 + Y^2} \right) \quad (29)$$

where U and V (without carets) are now

$$U = 1 - \frac{4}{3} \frac{\rho_1 c_{s_1}^2}{\rho_1 c_{d_1}^2} \left[\left(1 - \frac{MK + NL}{K^2 + L^2} \right) (1 - \psi_R) - \left(2\beta_{s_1} + \frac{NK - ML}{K^2 + L^2} \right) \psi_I \right] \quad (30a)$$

$$V = \frac{4}{3} \frac{\rho_1 c_{s_1}^2}{\rho_1 c_{d_1}^2} \left[\left(1 - \frac{MK + NL}{K^2 + L^2} \right) (\psi_I) + \left(2\beta_{s_1} + \frac{NK - ML}{K^2 + L^2} \right) (1 - \psi_R) \right] - 2\beta_{d_1}, \quad (30b)$$

where X, Y, M, N, K and L are as above. An alternative form for this (normalized) effective dilatational modulus is,

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\tilde{\rho}_2 \tilde{c}_{d_2}^2}{\rho_1 c_{d_1}^2} = & \left[\frac{1 - \psi_R + 2\psi_I \beta_{d_1}}{(1 - \psi_R)^2 + \psi_I^2} - \frac{4}{3} \frac{\rho_1 c_{s_1}^2}{\rho_1 c_{d_1}^2} \left(1 - \frac{MK + NL}{K^2 + L^2} \right) \right] + \\ & + i \left[\frac{\psi_I - 2\beta_{d_1} (1 - \psi_R)}{(1 - \psi_R)^2 + \psi_I^2} + \frac{4}{3} \frac{\rho_1 c_{s_1}^2}{\rho_1 c_{d_1}^2} \left(2\beta_{s_1} + \frac{NK - ML}{K^2 + L^2} \right) \right] \quad (31) \end{aligned}$$

These expressions for the effective dilatational modulus $\tilde{\rho}_2 \tilde{c}_{d_2}^2$ can be solved for the effective dilatational wavespeed \tilde{c}_{d_2} . The effective wavenumber $\tilde{\kappa}_{d_2}$ is

$$\tilde{\kappa}_{d_2} = \text{Re} \left(\frac{\omega}{\tilde{c}_{d_2}} \right) + i \text{Im} \left(\frac{\omega}{\tilde{c}_{d_2}} \right) \equiv \frac{\omega}{\tilde{c}_2} + i \tilde{\alpha}_2 \quad (32)$$

and it is therefore possible to relate the (real) effective sound speed \tilde{c}_2 and the real attenuation $\tilde{\alpha}_2$, to the (complex) effective dilatational speed \tilde{c}_{d_2} , just determined, by the following relations:

$$\frac{\tilde{c}_2}{c_{d1}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - (1 - \rho_2/\rho_1)\Phi}} \sqrt{\frac{2(U^2 + V^2)}{\sqrt{X^2 + Y^2} \sqrt{U^2 + V^2} + XU + YV}} = \frac{\omega/c_{d1}}{\operatorname{Re} \left(\frac{\omega}{\tilde{c}_{d2}} \right)} \quad (33)$$

$$\tilde{a}_2 a_o = - \frac{2\pi f a_o}{c_{d1}} \operatorname{sign} \left[\Psi_I \right] \sqrt{1 - (1 - \rho_2/\rho_1)\Phi} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{\sqrt{X^2 + Y^2} \sqrt{U^2 + V^2} - (XU + YV)}{2(U^2 + V^2)}} = a_o \operatorname{Im} (\omega/\tilde{c}_{d2}). \quad (34)$$

These are the same expressions we found for elastic matrices,¹ the difference being the new definitions of X, Y, U, V, Ψ_R and Ψ_I for the lossy matrix case.

The effective density emerges out of coefficient A_1 and it happens to be the same as for elastic matrices, viz.,

$$\tilde{\rho}_2 = (1 - \Phi) \rho_1 + \rho_2 \Phi. \quad (35)$$

The effective shear speed can now be given for viscoelastic matrices in the form

$$\tilde{c}_{s2} = \sqrt{\frac{\mu_2}{\tilde{\rho}_2}} = \sqrt{\frac{\mu_1}{\rho_1 [1 - (1 - \rho_2/\rho_1)\Phi]}} \cdot \sqrt{\left(\frac{MK + NL}{K^2 + L^2} \right) + i \left(\frac{NK - ML}{K^2 + L^2} \right)} \quad (36)$$

where M, N, K, and L are given above. We now give, mainly for completeness since it is never used, the (complex) effective dilatational wavespeed \tilde{c}_{d2} mentioned above, viz.,

$$\tilde{c}_{d2} = \frac{c_{d1}}{\sqrt{1 - (1 - \rho_2/\rho_1)\Phi}} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{U + iV}{X + iY}}, \quad (37)$$

where X, Y, U and V are all given above. We note that all formulas given here reduce properly to those given in Ref. 1 for fluid-fillers inside the cavities contained within elastic matrices. Furthermore, if the matrix is made to be a fluid matrix (i.e., gas bubbles in a liquid), then all the results here and in Ref. 1 reduce properly to our earlier results for bubbly liquids.⁴ This completes this summary of theoretical predictions for absorbing matrices.

The effective Lamé parameter $\tilde{\lambda}_2$ can be computed from the effective bulk \tilde{k}_{e2} , dilatational $\tilde{M}_{d2} \equiv \tilde{\lambda}_2 + 2\tilde{\mu}_2$, and shear $\tilde{\mu}_2$ moduli by the relations

$$\tilde{\lambda}_2 = \tilde{k}_{e2} - \frac{2}{3}\tilde{\mu}_2 = \tilde{M}_{d2} - 2\tilde{\mu}_2.$$

⁴G. Gaunaurd and H. Überall, "Resonance Theory of Bubbly Liquids," J. of the Acoustical Soc. America, Vol. 69, 1981, pp. 362-370.

II. NUMERICAL RESULTS

We will concentrate on air-filled (spherical) cavities in a viscoelastic (rubber) matrix. We first will consider the rubber and the air material parameters as we have given them in our previous Ref. (1). The rubber density is $\rho_1 = 1.13 \text{ g/cm}^3$, and that of air is $\rho_2 = 0.0012 \text{ g/cm}^3$. The other parameters are given in Section III of Ref. (1).

For the viscous properties of the rubber we will set β_{s1} fixed at 5% and consider two values of β_{d1} , viz., 1% and 5%. These quantities controlling the absorptive parts of κ_{d1} and κ_{s1} (see Eqs. (4)) were defined in our Ref. (3). In our earlier notation,³ to have $\beta_{s1} = 5\%$ means that $F_1 = 10^7$. To have $\beta_{d1} = 1\%$ or 5% means that $F = 4.276 \times 10^8$, or $F = 2.218 \times 10^9$, respectively. These numbers were arbitrarily chosen to introduce some level of viscosity in the rubber, and to see how the non-absorbing results plotted in Ref. (1) were altered by the presence of matrix viscosity. However, these values ($\beta_{d1} \sim 5\%$, $\beta_{s1} \sim 5\%$) are not uncommon in practice. We have chosen concentrations of $\phi = 5$ and 10% because these were the numbers selected in Ref. (1), and it was of interest to see how the "effective properties" at these concentrations were altered from the values in Ref. (1), to the present values in the presence of matrix losses. We have stated in earlier work of ours that the present theory neglects re-scattering (i.e., multiple scattering) from the many cavities in the matrix. This assumption ceases to hold for concentrations above 25%, which is the upper limit of validity of this theory, without additional multiple-scattering corrections. In the first few plots that follow, the cavities are of uniform sizes as we will describe next.

Figure 1 shows the real and imaginary parts of the (normalized) effective dilatational modulus \tilde{M}_{d2} versus frequency for clouds of cavities of $2\mu\text{m}$ in radius at 5% and 10% concentrations when the matrix has a viscous level of $\beta_{d1} = 5\%$, and $\beta_{s1} = 5\%$. The formula plotted is Eq. (29). For the materials and concentrations considered, these plots are undistinguishable from the corresponding plots for the effective bulk modulus \tilde{k}_{e2} as given by Eq. (17).

Figure 2 shows the same quantities at the same concentrations and viscous levels but for clouds of larger cavities all at uniform 20 micron sizes. The resonance effects are quite visible and are clearly shifted to the lower frequency region. The formulas plotted are Eqs. (29) and/or (17), which yield undistinguishable results for the present materials. At the high frequency ends of the real plots (left) we see that $\tilde{M}_{d2} \rightarrow M_{d1}$, which means that the effective properties coincide with those of the matrix at high-frequencies and low

concentrations. The numbers in the abscisas are frequencies in megahertz.

The results in Figs. 1 and 2 are to be compared to those in ref. (1), which were computed for the same parameters but without absorption in the matrix (i.e., $\beta_{d1} = 0$, $\beta_{s1} = 0$). Viscosity shifts the location of the (giant monopole) resonance to lower frequencies and knocks down its amplitude in the real plots. In the imaginary plots, the amplitude of the dip is less pronounced the higher the viscosity, and the location of the dip is also shifted to the low frequency end. Viscosity also broadens all these resonance peaks (or dips) so that the widths are all increased with absorption, as it should be.

Figures 3 and 4 are companion figures to each other and they display the (normalized) effective sound speed and attenuation for a cloud of air-filled cavities in lossy rubber at $\phi = 5\%$ (upper graphs) and 10% concentration (lower graphs). All the cavities are of the same uniform size, $a_0 = 2$ microns. Figure 3 is for a viscous level (i.e., $\beta_{d1} = 1\%$, $\beta_{s1} = 5\%$) and Fig. 4 is for a higher level (i.e., $\beta_{d1} = 5\%$, $\beta_{s1} = 5\%$). Both these figures can be compared to analogous ones we have published elsewhere¹ for totally non-absorbing matrices (i.e., $\beta_{d1} = \beta_{s1} = 0$). Higher absorptions shift the resonances toward the lower frequency end of the spectrum and broaden the peaks. We have examined these effects in the past⁶ in analogous instances for a single cavity. These effects continue to be present for clouds of cavities as we can see. The formulas being plotted in Figs. 3 and 4 are given in Eqs. (33) and (34). High and low frequency limits could be easily found from those expressions, but these will not be investigated analytically here. Numerical values are observable in the plots for these limits.

Figures 5 and 6 are companion figures to each other and they display the (normalized) effective sound speed and attenuation versus frequency for a cloud of air-filled cavities in lossy rubber now all of larger but uniform sizes ($a = 20$ microns). The upper graphs are for $\phi = 5\%$ and the lower ones for $\phi = 10\%$. Fig. 5 is for a level of viscosity (i.e., $\beta_{d1} = 1\%$, $\beta_{s1} = 5\%$) and Fig. 6 is for a higher level (i.e., $\beta_{d1} = 5\% = \beta_{s1}$). Both these figures can be compared to similar ones for no viscosity at all in the matrix which were published elsewhere.^{1,5} The pair of Figs. 3 and 4 are analogous to the pair formed by Figs. 5 and 6, the difference being that the first pair corresponds to cavities 2μ m in size while the second is for 20 micron cavities.

We recall that the effect of the giant monopole resonance for a single gas-filled cavity in rubber⁷ manifests itself at $k_{d1}a_0 \approx 0.1$, where $k_{d1} = 2\pi f/c_{d1}$. For rubber of $c_{d1} = 1.4 \times 10^5$ cm/sec, that condition translates to

$$fa_0 = 2.5 \quad (38)$$

⁵G. Gaunaurd and H. Überall, "Errata: Resonance Theory of the Effective Properties of Perforated Solids," J. of the Acoustical Soc. America (to be published), 1983.

⁶G. Gaunaurd, et al., "New Method To Determine Shear Absorption Using the Visco-elastodynamic Resonance Scattering Formalism," J. of the Acoustical Soc. America, Vol. 64, 1978, pp. 1211-1212.

⁷G. Gaunaurd, et al., "Giant Monopole Resonances in the Scattering of Waves From Gas-filled Spherical Cavities and Bubbles," J. of the Acoustical Soc. America, Vol. 65, 1979, pp. 573-594.

where a_0 is in centimeters and f is in kilohertz. When there are many cavities in the rubber, the number on the right side of Eq. (38) is a bit higher (c/o Figs. 3-6) but we will use Eq. (38) for the argument that follows. If we have $f = 20$ kHz, the first resonance occurs for cavities of size $a_0 = 0.125$ cm. If $f = 60$ kHz, then the required cavity size for resonance is $a_0 = 0.0417$ cm. So, cavity sizes required for resonance in this frequency range go from 0.4 mm to 1.2 mm.

The effective shear modulus is displayed versus concentration ϕ ($0 \leq \phi \leq 50\%$) at three levels of viscosity in Fig. 7. These graphs exhibit the real and the imaginary parts of the normalized modulus, all computed for air-filled cavities in rubber. The equation being plotted is Eq. (26). For the three absorption levels shown in Fig. 7, the real parts of the modulus exhibit very small changes while the changes in the imaginary parts are more perceptible.

Figure 8 shows the real and imaginary parts of the (normalized) effective shear speed versus concentration ϕ for two levels of viscosity (i.e., $\beta_{d1} = 1\%$, $\beta_{s1} = 5\%$ and $\beta_{d1} = \beta_{s1} = 5\%$ as they are obtained from Eq. (36). Higher absorptions reduce the shear speed in the perforated solid and also its corresponding imaginary part.

A relation for the effective density such as Eq. (35) was plotted, in normalized form in earlier work of ours (viz., ref. (1), Fig. 6) and will not be repeated here.

The computer programs developed to generate Figs. 1-8 could also be used to plot any of the formulas in Section I, for any material combination, absorption levels, concentrations, or distributions of cavity sizes and frequency ranges. Appendix 1 shows the complete listings for these programs.

These programs have been used to compute Figs. 9-12. Figure 9 shows the real (left) and imaginary (right) parts of the (normalized) effective bulk modulus versus frequency for a uniform distribution of cavity sizes all of radius $a_0 = 0.125$ cm at $\phi = 10\%$. The upper plots are for a viscous level of $\beta_{d1} = \beta_{s1} = 5\%$ while the lower plots are for non-viscous matrices ($\beta_{d1} = \beta_{s1} = 0\%$) in order to show the effect of (light) matrix absorption. As in previous figures, these results are numerically equal to those of the (normalized) effective dilatational modulus. The pertinent equations plotted are Eqs. (17) or (29). The frequency ranges are now restricted to the band $0 \leq f \leq 40$ kHz.

Figure 9 shows the effective (and normalized) sound speed and attenuation versus frequency plots for clouds of cavities of (uniform) size $a_0 = 0.125$ cm at $\phi = 10\%$. The upper plots are to be compared at the lower plots, to see the effect of viscosity. The upper graphs are for the viscous level $\beta_{d1} = \beta_{s1} = 5\%$, while the lower ones are for non-lossy matrices (i.e., $\beta_{d1} = \beta_{s1} = 0\%$) and are shown for comparison. Resonance effects are clearly observable around 20-24 kHz as one would expect from Eq. (38) for this size cavities, which are the ones resonating for incident waveforms of frequencies 20 kHz. Observation of these plots show that viscosity in the matrix broadens the resonance peaks and shifts them to higher frequencies. A more detailed analysis of this effect could be done with results such as these. The formulas plotted in Fig. 10 are Eqs. (33) and (34).

Figures 11 and 12 are the identical counterparts of Figs. 9 and 10, respectively, but for clouds of cavities of size $a_0 = 0.0417$ cm. These are the sizes that excite the giant monopole resonance (at around 70 kHz) whenever the incident wave is of frequency $f = 60$ kHz (c/o Eq. (38)). The frequency range in these figures now includes the broader band $0 \leq f \leq 100$ kHz. The broadening and shift of the attenuation (i.e., $\tilde{\alpha}_2$) peak with increased absorption is clearly visible in Fig. 12. All plots presented in Figs. 1-12 are for clouds of air-filled cavities in rubber having uniform sizes. In these cases, Ψ_R and Ψ_I are always found from Eqs. (15).

It is of interest to see how these quantities Ψ_R and Ψ_I , as computed from Eqs. (15), behave as functions of frequency. Figure 13 displays these quantities in the range $0 \leq f \leq 40$ kHz for swarms of air-filled cavities of uniform size $a_0 = 0.125$ cm, and a $\phi = 10\%$ concentration. The upper graphs are for no matrix viscosity, while the lower ones are for a moderate matrix viscosity of $\beta_{d1} = \beta_{s1} = 5\%$. It is quite clear that viscosity shifts and broadens the resonance peaks.

The rest of the figures (i.e., Figs. 14-22) are all for the case where the cavity sizes are not uniformly distributed. The methodology presented here can analyze and account for arbitrary size distributions $g(a)$. We have selected a triangular distribution of cavity sizes to illustrate this effect in a simple case, although real cavity size-distributions are more likely to be Gaussian, provided the cavities are really randomly located, as opposed to periodically located in a lattice. Figure 14 shows the distribution function and the cumulative distribution function of the triangular distribution. The peak of the distribution is set to occur at value a_0 . It can be easily verified that the mean of the triangular distribution is 1.5 times the mean of the uniform distribution function.

Figure 15 shows the same quantities plotted in Fig. 13 (viz., Ψ_R and Ψ_I) in the absence (top) and presence (bottom) of viscosity in the matrix, at a 10% concentration level. The cavities are now triangularly distributed with the peak of the triangular distribution a_0 at 0.125 cm. Comparison of Figs. 13 and 15 shows that for triangularly distributed cavities, the resonance peaks are shifted to lower frequencies and broadened to wider widths. The magnitude of the peaks is also reduced. So, cavity size-distributions other than uniform have an effect similar to that of viscosity in the matrix, viz., they lower and broaden the resonances, and knock down their respective amplitudes. Figure 16 is identical to Fig. 15 except that it has now been recomputed for the higher concentration level of $\phi = 15\%$. These observations all emerge from quick inspections of Figs. 13 and 15, and they could be quantitatively analyzed in further detail. Figure 16 shows that a higher concentration of triangularly distributed cavities further increases the size of the peaks, all other things being equal.

Figure 17 is the counterpart of Fig. 9 for triangularly distributed swarms of air-filled cavities in a rubber matrix at 10% concentrations. Now $a_0 = 0.125$ cm is the peak of the triangular distribution. The upper graphs are for moderate matrix viscosity (i.e., $\beta_{d1} = \beta_{s1} = 5\%$) while the lower ones are for no viscosity at all. This Fig. 17 displays the real and the imaginary parts of the effective bulk modulus, versus frequency in the range $0 \leq f \leq 40$ kHz. The graphs in Fig. 17 are very close to those in Fig. 9, except in the middle portion ($f \sim 16$ kHz) where an additional dip is observable. These are the regions where Ψ_R and Ψ_I showed a difference (Fig. 15) in relation to their values for uniform cavity-size distributions (c/o Fig. 13).

Figure 18 is the counterpart of Fig. 10, now for triangularly distributed clouds of cavities at 10% concentrations, where $a_0 = 0.125$ cm is the peak of the triangular distribution. Figure 18 displays in this case the effective sound speed \tilde{c}_2/c_{d1} , and effective attenuation $\tilde{a}_2 a_0$ versus frequency plots. Comparison of Figs. 18 and 10 shows that the triangular distribution of cavities has a very marked effect on the attenuations. The effective sound speed also changes--it is lower now at all frequencies--and there is a smoothing effect in the mid-portions of the graphs where the resonances in Ψ_R, Ψ_I changed substantially. The plots are computed at two levels of viscosity (viz., $\beta_{d1} = \beta_{s1} = 5\%$, upper graphs, and $\beta_{d1} = \beta_{s1} = 0\%$, lower graphs) as before.

The results in Fig. 17 have been re-computed in Fig. 19 for a 15% concentration, all else being the same. Higher concentrations tend to flatten these spectra, and we indeed see that at low frequencies the real and imaginary parts of the effective bulk moduli in Fig. 19, computed assuming a triangular cavity-size distribution, are lower than in Fig. 17 where the concentration was only 10%. At the higher frequency end of these spectra, we observe higher values in Fig. 19 than those in the corresponding plots of Fig. 17. Thus, higher concentrations have clearly flattened the earlier results.

Figure 20 is the same as Fig. 18 but re-computed at 15% concentrations. It is clear, from inspection of these figures, that higher concentration levels tend to lower the effective sound speeds at all frequencies and to increase the effective attenuations, particularly at the high frequencies beyond that of the giant monopole resonance (~ 20 kHz in this case).

We have recomputed Fig. 19 for smaller cavities, still triangularly distributed, but now with peak at $a_0 = 0.0417$ cm. The result is shown in Fig. 21. This figure shows the real and the imaginary parts of the effective bulk modulus versus frequency ($0 \leq f \leq 100$ kHz) plots, for ensembles of triangularly distributed cavities in rubber, at 15% concentrations. The upper graphs are for a viscous level $\beta_{d1} = \beta_{s1} = 5\%$, while the lower graphs are for $\beta_{d1} = \beta_{s1} = 0\%$, (no viscosity). Figure 21 (triangular distribution) can also be compared to Fig. 11 (uniform-size distribution), although the concentrations are not the same. The same general remarks made before still hold in this case.

Figure 22 is the re-computation of Fig. 20 but for smaller a_0 . Therefore, Fig. 22 gives the effective sound speed and attenuation versus frequency ($0 \leq f \leq 100$ kHz) plots, for ensembles of gas-filled cavities in a rubber matrix all triangularly distributed with the peak a_0 now at 0.0417 cm. The concentration level is 15% and the same two earlier viscous levels ($\beta_{d1} = \beta_{s1} = 5\%$ and $\beta_{d1} = \beta_{s1} = 0\%$) are considered. Figure 22 can also be compared to Fig. 12 although the concentrations are slightly different (i.e., 10% versus 15%). Again, the triangular distribution lowers the effective sound speed, particularly at high frequencies, and increases the effective attenuation over a wider frequency band, mainly because of the similar flattening and broadening effects non-uniform distributions and higher viscosity levels have on the resonance peaks. All these effects are quantitatively exhibited in these 22 figures which contain 88 graphs, all computer generated, from the basic theory presented here.

III. DISCUSSION OF THE CHABAN RESULTS

The Chaban results are valid for non-absorptive matrices and they are frequency-independent (i.e., they are static results). Their derivation is based in the so-called self-consistent approach which has been the subject of much controversy and doubt.

For non-absorptive rubber matrices (i.e., $\beta_{d1} = 0$, $\beta_{s1} = 0$) containing clouds of uniform size air-filled cavities of radii a_0 , the (normalized) effective bulk modulus given in our Eq. (17) reduces to the expressions given in Eqs. (34)-(40) of ref. (1). In the static or long-wavelength limit (i.e., $f \rightarrow 0$), that expression contains the well-known Kerner result⁸

$$\tilde{k}_{e2} = \left[k_{e1} (1 - \phi) + k_{e2} \left(\frac{k_{e1} + \frac{4}{3}\mu_1}{k_{e2} + \frac{4}{3}\mu_1} \right) \phi \right] / \left[1 - \phi + \left(\frac{k_{e1} + \frac{4}{3}\mu_1}{k_{e2} + \frac{4}{3}\mu_1} \right) \phi \right] \quad (39)$$

which for dilute concentrations ($\phi \ll 1$) yields the expression

$$\tilde{k}_{e2} = k_{e1} + \left[\left(k_{e1} + \frac{4}{3}\mu_1 \right) / \left(k_{e2} + \frac{4}{3}\mu_1 \right) \right] (k_{e2} - k_{e1}) \phi \quad (40)$$

which is Chaban's dilute limit⁹ (ref. 9, Eq. (41)).

The (normalized) effective shear modulus given in Eq. (26) reduces to the expression in Eq. (45) of our ref. 1 when there are no losses in the rubber matrix ($\beta_{d1} = \beta_{s1} = 0$). This later equation, in the dilute limit ($\phi \ll 1$) agrees with Chaban's dilute limit formula which is

$$\tilde{\mu}_2 = \mu_1 - \frac{5}{2} \phi \left(1 - \frac{\mu_2}{\mu_1} \right) (\lambda_1 + 2\mu_1) E, \quad (41)$$

⁸E. H. Kerner, "The Elastic and Thermoelastic Properties of Composite Media," Proc. Phys. Soc. (London), Vol. 69B, 1956, pp. 808-813.

⁹I. A. Chaban, Soviet Phys. - Acoustics, Vol. 10, 1965, pp. 298-304, and, Vol. 11, 1965, pp. 81-86.

where E is a parameter defined by

$$E \equiv \frac{6}{2 \frac{\mu_2}{\mu_1} + \frac{3\lambda_1 + 8\mu_1}{\mu_1} + \frac{9\lambda_1 + 14\mu_1}{\mu_1}} \quad (42)$$

It is not hard to show that this expression coincides with the expression we gave in our ref. 1 (Eq. (80)), viz.,

$$\frac{\tilde{\mu}_2}{\mu_1} = 1 - \frac{15(1 - \nu_1) \left(1 - \frac{\mu_2}{\mu_1}\right) \phi}{7 - 5\nu_1 + 2(4 - 5\nu_1) \left(\frac{\mu_2}{\mu_1}\right)} \quad (43)$$

in terms of the Poisson's ratio ν_1 of the matrix. Therefore, our frequency-dependent method presented here for absorbing matrices, greatly extends and contains the static and non-absorbing results of Chaban in the dilute limit.

Finally, for air-filled (or evacuated) cavities in rubber (assumed lossless) Eqs. (39) and (43) yield, approximately,

$$\tilde{k}_{e2} = \frac{k_{e1} (1 - \phi)}{1 + \frac{3}{4} \frac{k_{e1}}{\mu_1} \phi} \quad (44)$$

$$\frac{\tilde{\mu}_2}{\mu_1} = 1 - \frac{5}{3} \phi \quad (45)$$

which are results due to Gassmann and Dewey, respectively, and which we already studied in our earlier work.¹ These static formulæ are sometimes quoted by absorber designers.

IV. DISCUSSION OF ASSUMPTIONS AND REGIONS OF VALIDITY OF THE METHODOLOGY

FUTURE PLANS

A variety of assumptions were made during the construction of the methodology described here. Some of the most important ones are as follows: a) The cavities are assumed small compared to the wavelength of the incident wave. In spite of this small a/λ assumption, resonance effects are present, and are taken into account by the method, since the dominant giant monopole resonance occurs at very low a/λ -values. b) The volume concentrations, ϕ , of cavities within the matrix are assumed small (i.e., $\phi < 25\%$). This implies that the possible multiple scattering effects that would be present for densely packed configurations, are of secondary importance and to first orders, may be neglected. c) All the observations are made in the far-field of the effective sphere¹ (i.e., $r \gg R$) so that only the global effects of the ensemble of cavities are noticed at the observation point. This condition is met for either low concentrations (i.e., $\phi \ll 1$), low frequencies, or small cavity sizes ($a/\lambda \ll 1$). d) The giant monopole resonance has a dominant effect over all others and manifests itself very strongly at very low a/λ - ratios. We have shown this to be true⁷ for air-filled cavities in rubber matrices, whether the rubber is assumed lossy or not. This assumption does not hold true for solid inclusions, and the whole analysis presented here must be modified in that case. e) The cavities are all contained in a boundless matrix of infinite extent (i.e., no boundaries are present). Therefore, the present model works best when the cavities are small compared to the layer thickness. When the incident waveforms are of low frequencies, the cavity sizes required to excite their giant monopole resonance (i.e., the lowest), could be large enough to make them comparable in size to the thickness of the matrix (or layer) that contains them. In this case, an additional correction must be introduced into the analysis to account for the nearby presence of boundaries or layer edges. At higher frequencies of the incident wave, the required cavity sizes became small compared to the matrix thickness, the thickness correction becomes negligible, and the boundless matrix approach presented here remains valid. We have described the case where the cavity size and layer thickness are of comparable sizes, as a "correction" to the boundless matrix approach described here. This is so because the cavity size will still control the location of the resonance, however, the finite layer-thickness will shift it, broaden it, and modify it from its unbounded value. A numerical example will quantitatively illustrate these points.

Assume there is a (thick) rubber layer covering an underwater structure that is 10 cm (4 inches) thick. This is not an unrealistic thickness if the coating is to absorb effectively in the low-end of the frequency spectrum. At frequencies of $f = 20$ kHz, we can obtain an estimate for the cavity size required to excite the first (i.e., the giant monopole) resonance from Eq. (38). This estimated value is $a = 0.125$ cm (i.e. one-and-a-quarter millimeter). This size

is about a fiftieth of the layer thickness and hence, the theory developed here applies quite adequately. In fact, for such frequencies, and such (small) cavity sizes, one does not need such a thick layer. In fact, a thickness of about 1 cm will still be adequate to permit the application of the present model without any additional corrections. For incident frequencies of $f = 60$ kHz, Eq. (38) would yield resonating cavity sizes of value $a_0 = 0.042$ cm, which are even smaller when compared to the layer thickness than before, and thus the layer thickness could be reduced even further to perhaps $1/3$ cm. without modifications. If, on the other hand we had lower incident frequencies (say, $f \approx 2.5$ kHz), then Eq. (38) would yield cavities of diameter 2 cm, which is still relatively small compared to the 10 cm layer-thickness, provided there is only one such row of cavities within the layer as it is often the case. It is for these "large" cavities which lie close to the layer edges that we should introduce edge-corrections or finite-thickness corrections, not accounted for in the present analysis.

There seems to be no upper limit on the levels of viscosity (compressional or shear) that could be used within this model. Either type of viscosity could well be as high as 100% without any foreseeable complications. We have already seen that for single cavities, higher levels of viscosity produce shifts in the resonance frequencies and broadenings of the resonance peaks.⁶ This phenomenon has not been examined in detail within the context of the present model for many cavities within a matrix.

Inequalities of some design importance are $\lambda \gg L \gg a$, where L is the layer thickness and " a " the cavity radius. A further rule of thumb between layer and cavity dimensions is $L > 6a$.

The model assumes spherical cavities. The shape of the cavities appears to be irrelevant provided that the air contents (i.e, volume) of any two possible shapes, as well as their concentration, remains the same. This follows from conditions a) and b), since we are dealing with small cavities compared to the layer thickness and the wavelength of the incident sound wave. Under the present assumptions a) - e), this model will apply to specific absorber designs such as AA-17 provided one develops the finite-thickness corrections for the layer which is needed under assumption e). We make this statement specifying this correction, even though the frequencies at which AA-17 is most effective are quite high, because the specific design calls for cavities which are very close to the layer edges. At the relatively low (under 25%) cavity concentrations present in AA-17, it seems reasonable to assume that the cylindrical cavities could be replaced by equivalent spherical ones of the same volume and concentration, without introducing much error in the final results. This conjecture should also be further investigated and to this end we have already devised a plan to study the monopole resonance of finite-length cylindrical cavities.

In summary, four further corrections should be included in the analysis for various instances. For densely packed inclusion configurations, additional multiple scattering corrections have to be developed. For the low frequencies requiring the large resonating cavities having walls near to the layer edges, we must introduce corrections to account for the finite layer-thickness. For cavities with shapes other than spherical, particularly at high frequencies, shape corrections should be considered. Of particular interest is the case of finite cylindrical cavities, for which even the giant monopole resonance is not well understood. Fourth, some absorber designs call for the introduction of

solid inclusions in the matrix rather than fluid ones (i.e., gas-filled cavities). This final instance requires further study, for both elastic and viscoelastic matrices. Finally, there seems to be no upper viscosity level beyond which the present model fails. We have developed research plans to thoroughly study and understand all four of these modifications and/or corrections, in future work. The model also takes into account arbitrary cavity size distribution functions. Numerous calculations have been performed and displayed in two basic instances. The first is for the case when all the cavities are of the same uniform size a_0 . The second is for the case when some cavities are larger than others, the whole collection following the simple (but arbitrarily chosen) triangular distribution function of peak (mean) value a_0 . We have produced many quantitative plots for the variations of the most significant quantities, in both instances. The overall effect of non-uniform (triangular in this case) cavity size distributions is analogous to that of a higher viscous absorption level, viz., it shifts the actual resonance locations, broadens their peaks and smoothes-out or diminishes their spectral amplitudes.

V. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

In the present work we have developed a general theory to predict the dynamic effective material properties of lossy perforated matrices with fluid-fillers. These composites are considered to be viscoelastic (i.e., soundabsorbing) matrices containing random distributions of fluid-filled spherical cavities or perforations of various sizes. The method accounts for the losses in the rubberlike material in a fundamental way which emerges from the basic principles of mechanics and the Kelvin-Voigt viscoelastic model.² Hence, the method does not proceed in an ad-hoc way as it has been done by authors who have derived¹⁰ (or repeated the derivations of earlier¹¹) lossless theories and "extended them" by assuming complex wavenumbers or complex wavespeeds which can not be related to observed material properties in a systematic (or any other) way.¹⁰ Our method is based on scattering theory¹ and thus, it yields frequency-dependent results in a natural way. This frequency-dependence of results is again found from the fundamental laws of mechanics and it is to be contrasted with other approaches which are static but then they are "made to be frequency-dependent" by introducing experimentally observed data, fitted by approximate means, into the analytic expressions for the static results. Thirdly, our method accounts for the actual presence of many cavities of many sizes within the matrix, the effects of each one added by the technique. This is unlike other approaches that have dealt only with one such cavity in the matrix^{12,10} and merely stated that if there had been many, the effects would have been additive under some sort of addition law of effective behavior that (incredibly) was never really produced.¹⁰ Although these authors¹⁰ talk about the effective behavior of the composite, the composite they have considered has only one hole, and matrix viscosity is introduced fictitiously in the ad-hoc fashion we mentioned above.

Our method stays away from the procedures used in the "self-consistent method"⁹ because of the conceptual difficulties and the inconsistencies

¹⁰R. L. Kligman, et al., "Effective Dynamic Properties of Composite Viscoelastic Materials," J. of the Acoustical Soc. America, Vol. 70, 1981, pp. 1437-1444.

¹¹N. Yamakawa, "Scattering and Attenuation of Elastic Waves, Parts I and II," Geophys. Magaz. (Tokyo), Vol. 31, 1962, pp. 63-103.

¹²E. Meyer, et al., "Pulsation Oscillations of Cavities in Rubber," J. of the Acoustical Soc. America, Vol. 30, 1958, pp. 1116-1124.

associated with that approach,¹³ that have seriously questioned its validity. The present analysis yields results that reduce properly to every previously published static result¹ not using the self-consistent method, and also to the few dynamic results that are available for simpler matrix/filler combinations.⁴

The present method yields effective, frequency-dependent, analytic expressions for the effective moduli (bulk, dilatational, and shear), effective density, effective sound speed and effective attenuation, for a viscoelastic (lossy) medium of large extent, containing many fluid-filled spherical cavities of various sizes. All results are checked by showing their proper degeneration into simpler results¹ published earlier.

Numerical results were computed and displayed for air-filled cavities in lossy rubbers for various cases. We initially considered cavity sizes and viscous losses extending the inviscid results of ref. 1. We then used the developed computer codes to make additional runs for cases where resonating cavities around (incident) frequencies of 20 kHz and 60 kHz were of concern. The analysis has demonstrated the dominance of the giant monopole resonance in all the plotted cases, (i.e., sound speed, attenuations, real and imaginary parts of the bulk modulus, etc....). The cavity volume concentrations were varied as well as the amount of viscous loss in the absorbing matrix. Criteria for the estimation of the location of the giant monopole resonance emerged from the study and we observed in the resulting graphs how higher viscous levels shifted the resonance peaks and broadened their widths. Further analytic studies of these effects should be made in the future.

We studied and discussed the static results of Chaban⁹ and demonstrated how these emerge as very particular cases of the present results in the absence of viscous losses, for dilute concentrations, and in the long wavelength limit, which are the conditions for the Chaban results to hold true.

We made a critical study of the regions of validity of the series of assumptions behind the present methodology. We found it universally valid under the ordinary procedures used for high-frequency absorber design. We were able to isolate four cases in which additional corrections are required to modify the present results. These cases are: a) densely packed cavities of high volume concentration, b) large resonating cavities comparable in size to the thickness of the layer which contained them, c) shape corrections for other than spherical cavity shapes particularly when the cavities lie near or on the layer edges, and d) inclusions of solid (rather than fluid) composition within a lossless or even a lossy matrix. We have developed a plan of attack to analyze each of these modifications in the future.

This analysis has included a detailed study of the effect of (non-uniform) cavity size distributions on the various effective quantities of interest, which were quantitatively displayed in many graphs (i.e., Figs. 15-22). Non-uniform (triangular in this case, c/o Fig. 14) cavity size distributions tend to have the same smoothing effect on the effective material parameters of the composite

¹³R. M. Christensen, Mechanics of Composite Materials, J. Wiley & Sons, New York, 1979, p. 60.

that seems to be observed at higher viscous levels. They shift the resonances, reduce their amplitudes, and broaden their widths over wider spectral regions. All these considerations and quantitative displays provide the building blocks of the trade off studies that must be conducted by absorber designers in order to understand and construct efficient underwater sound absorbers.

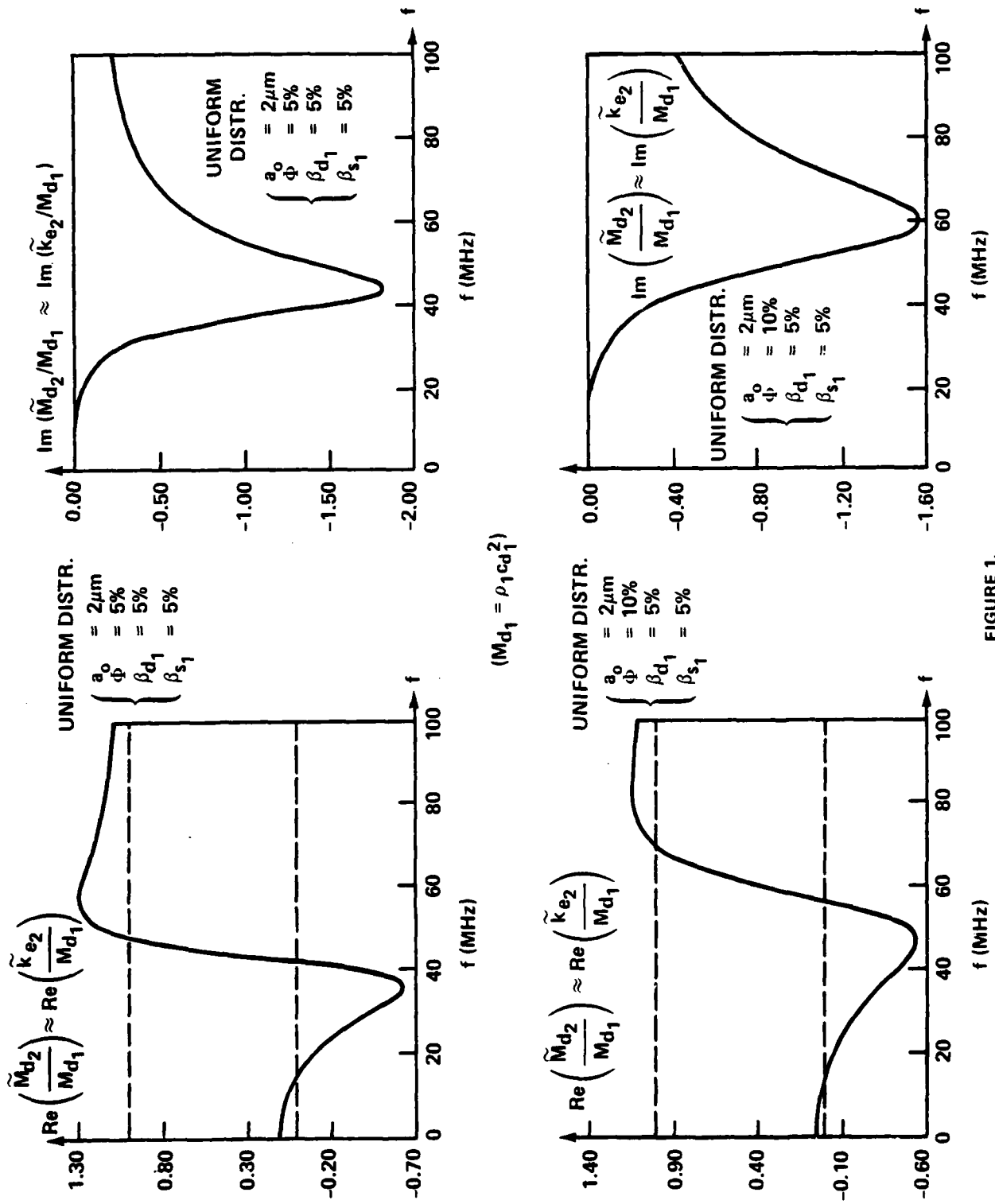


FIGURE 1.

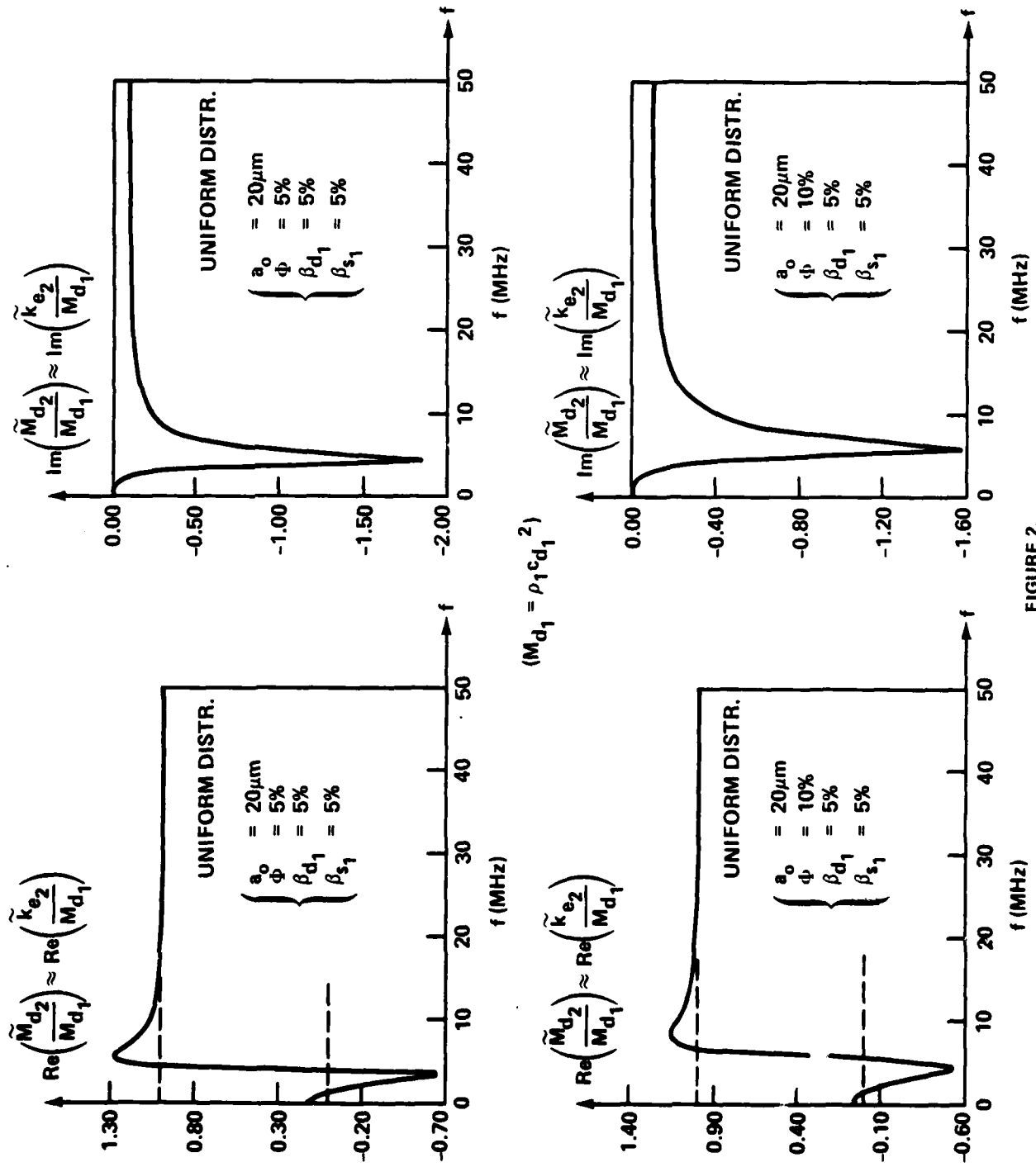


FIGURE 2.

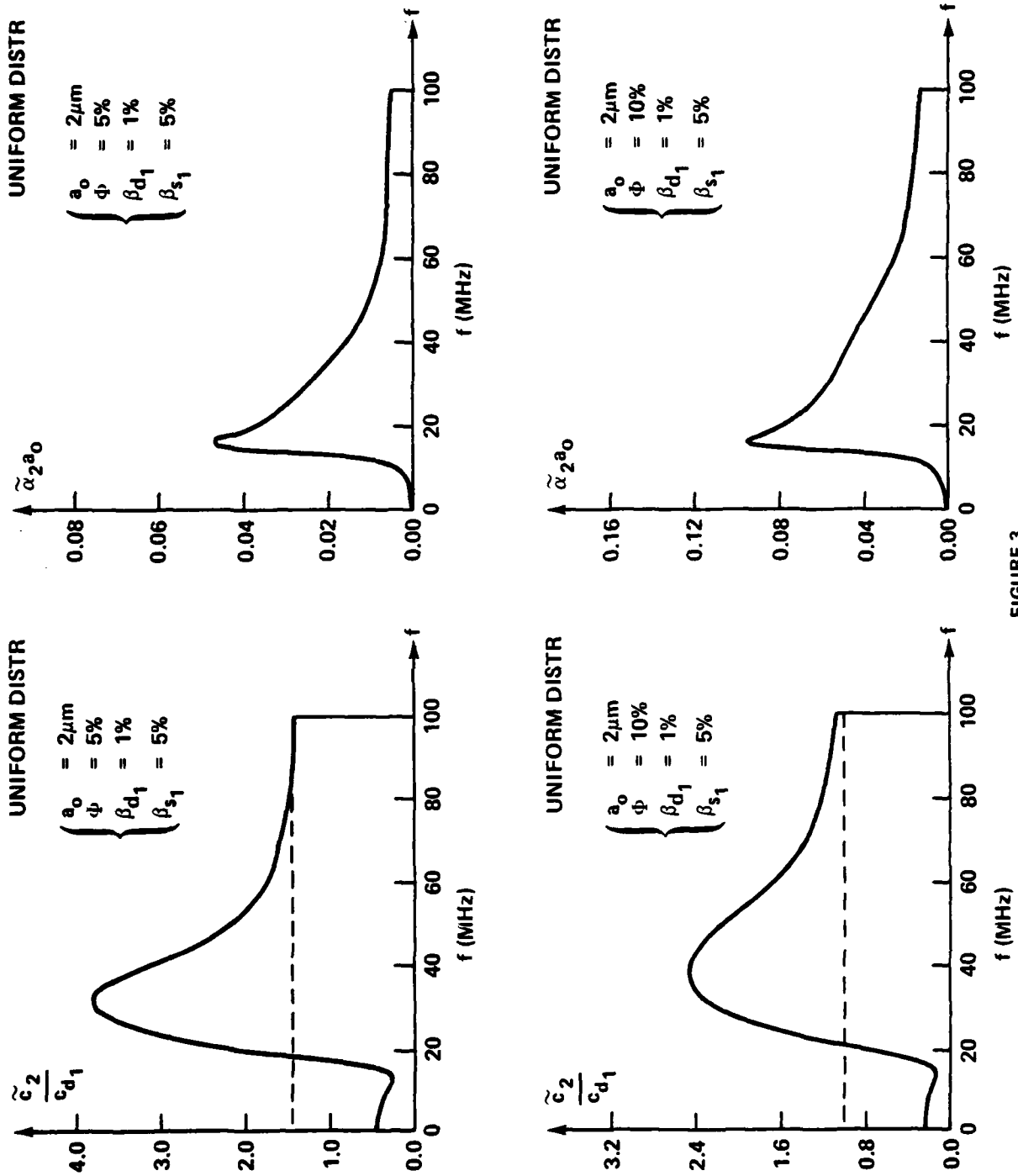


FIGURE 3.

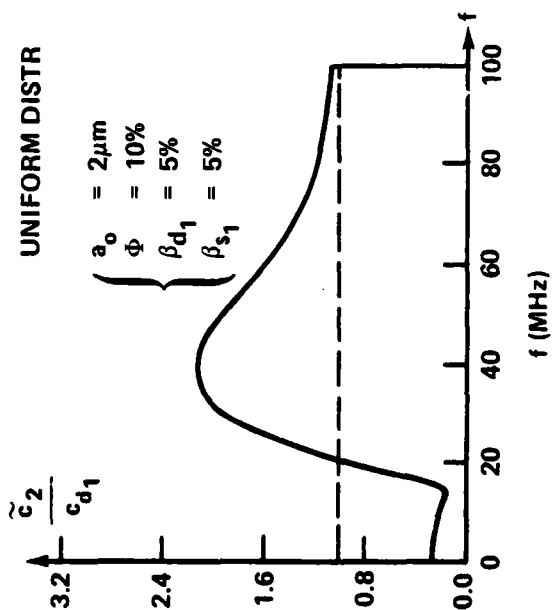
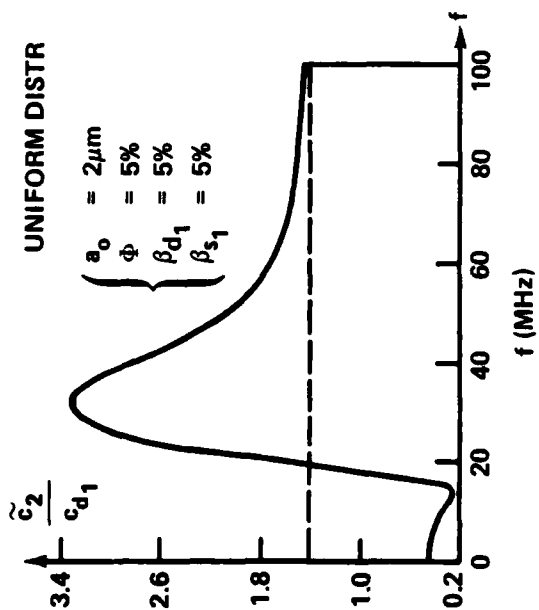
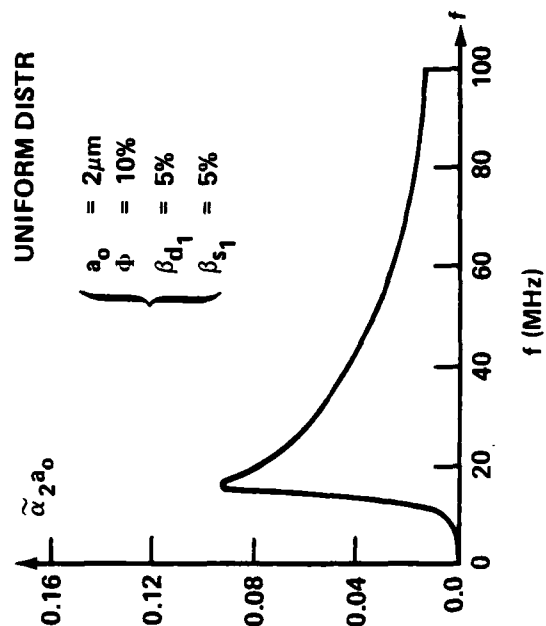
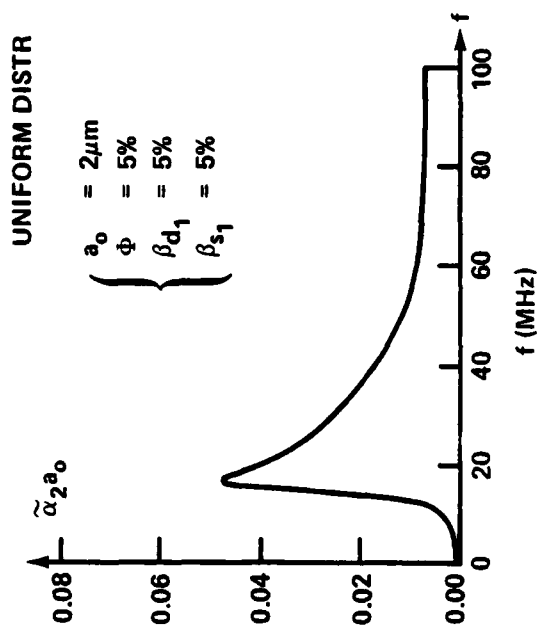


FIGURE 4.

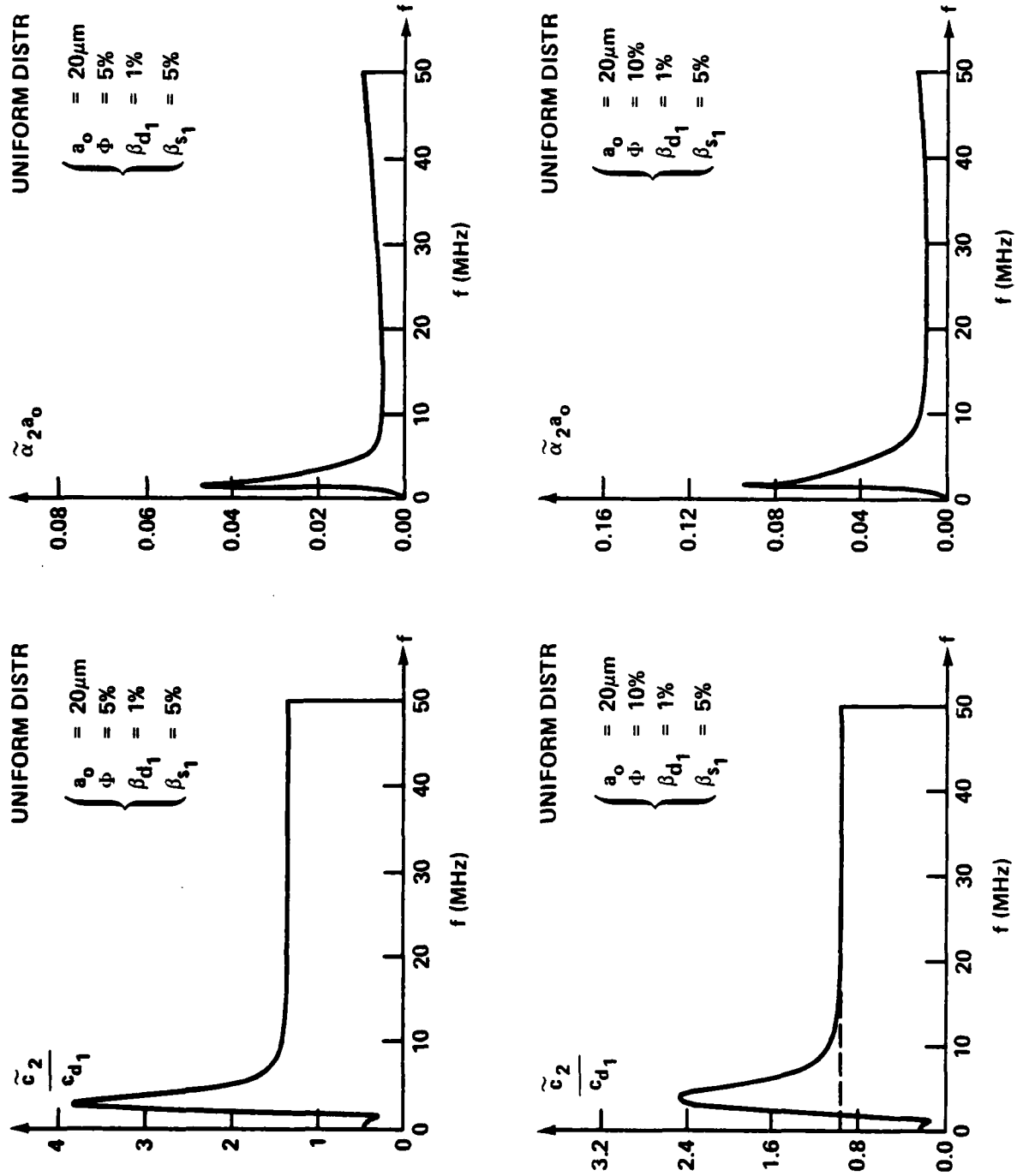


FIGURE 5.

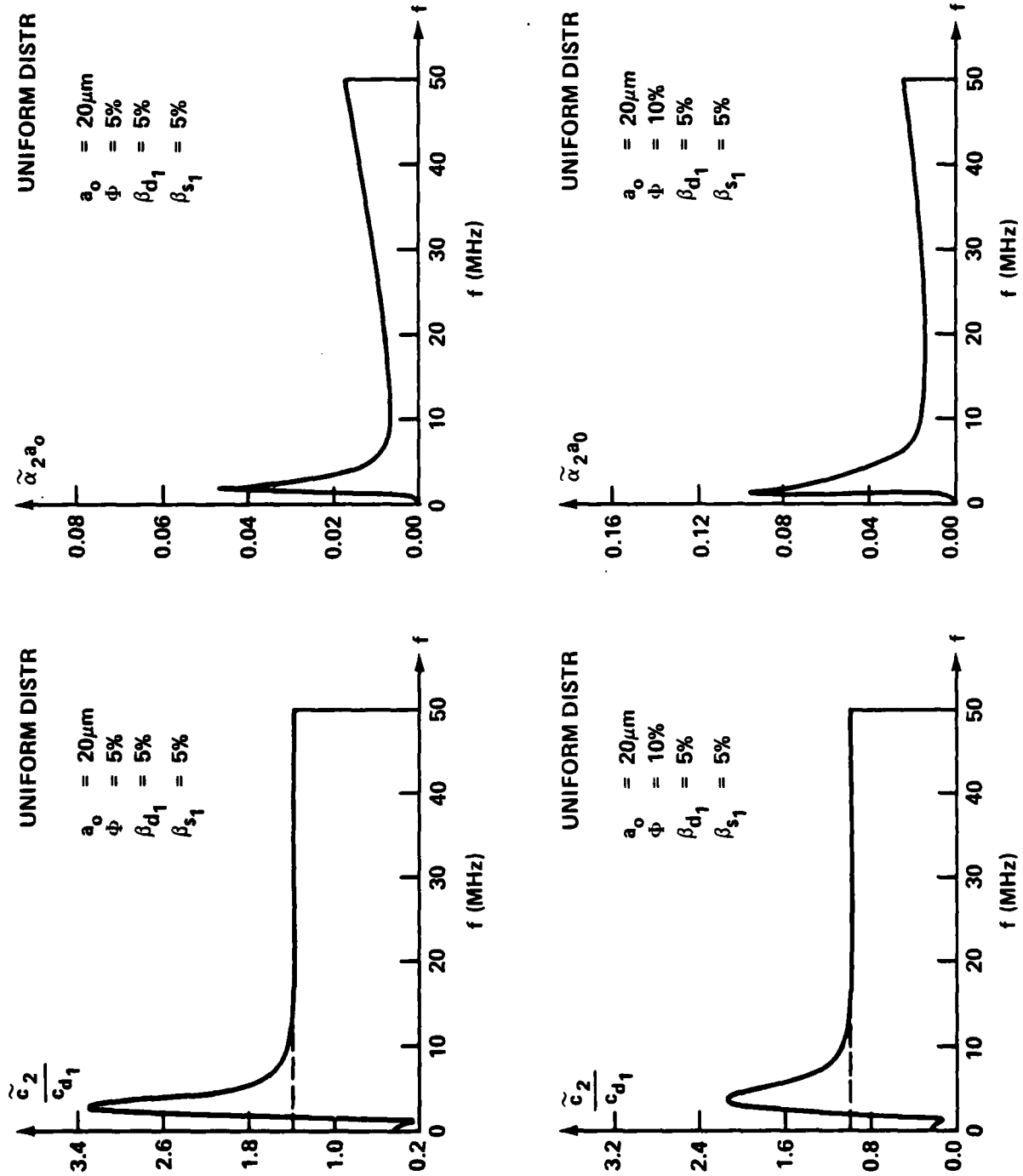


FIGURE 6.

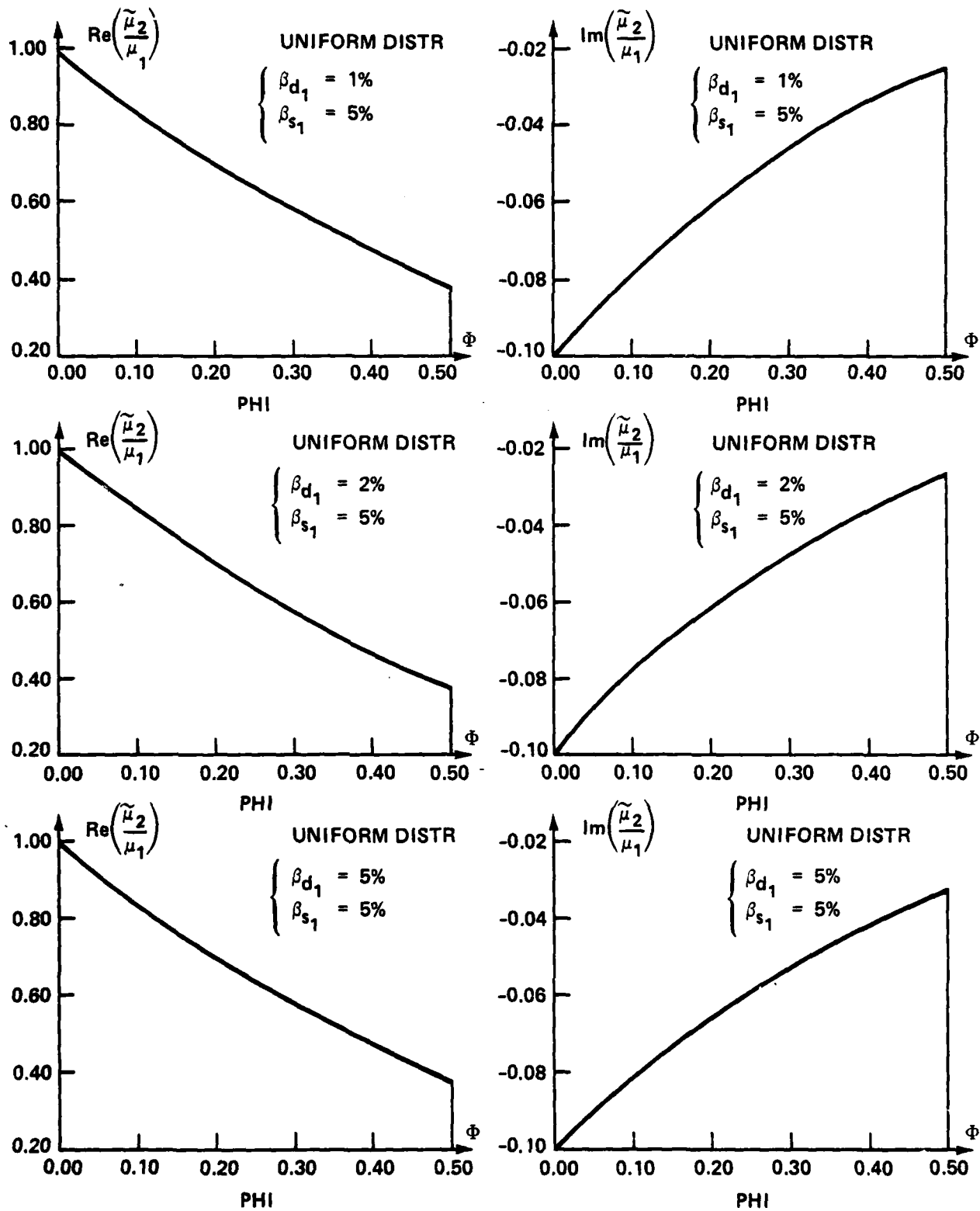


FIGURE 7.

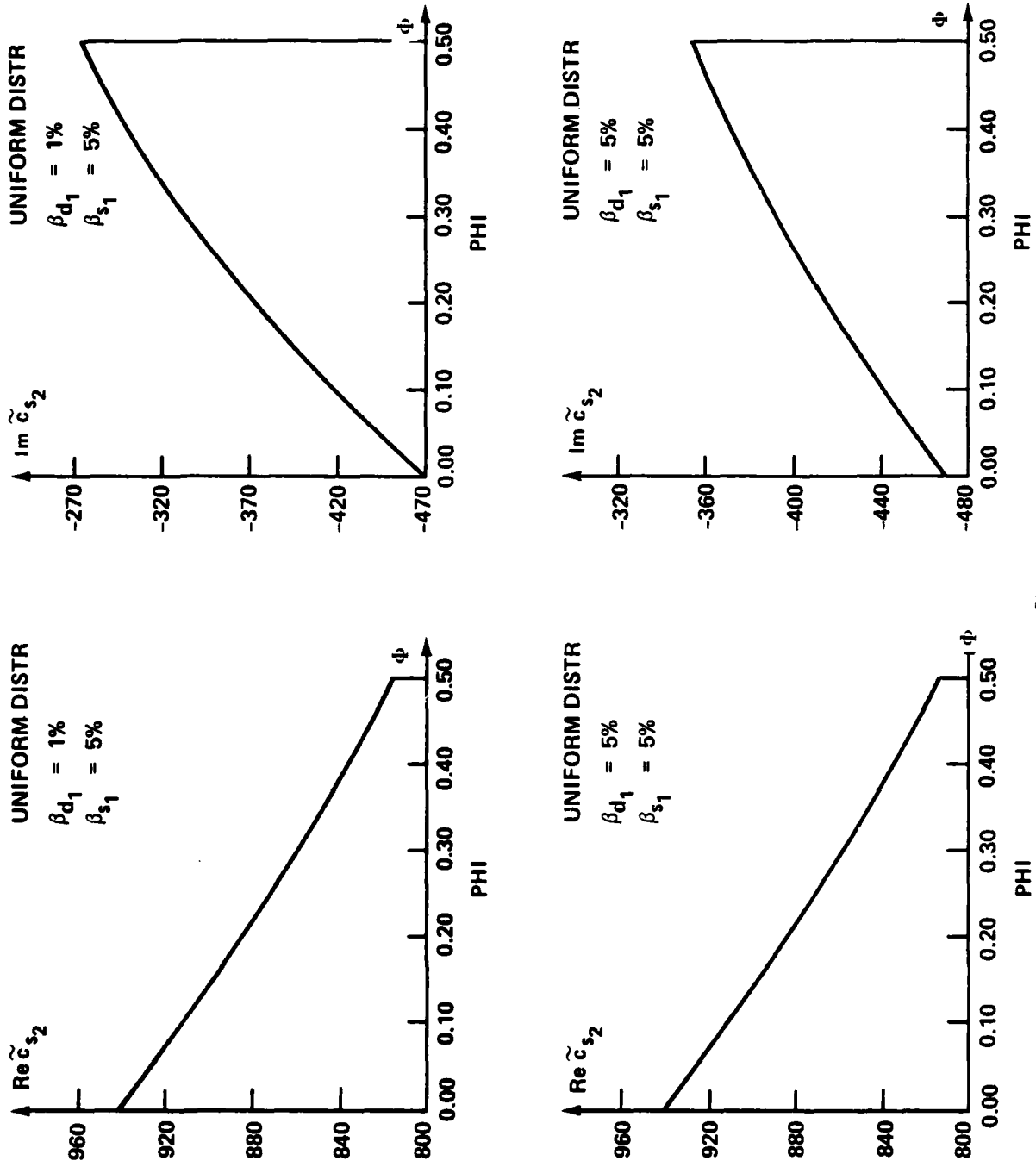


FIGURE 8.

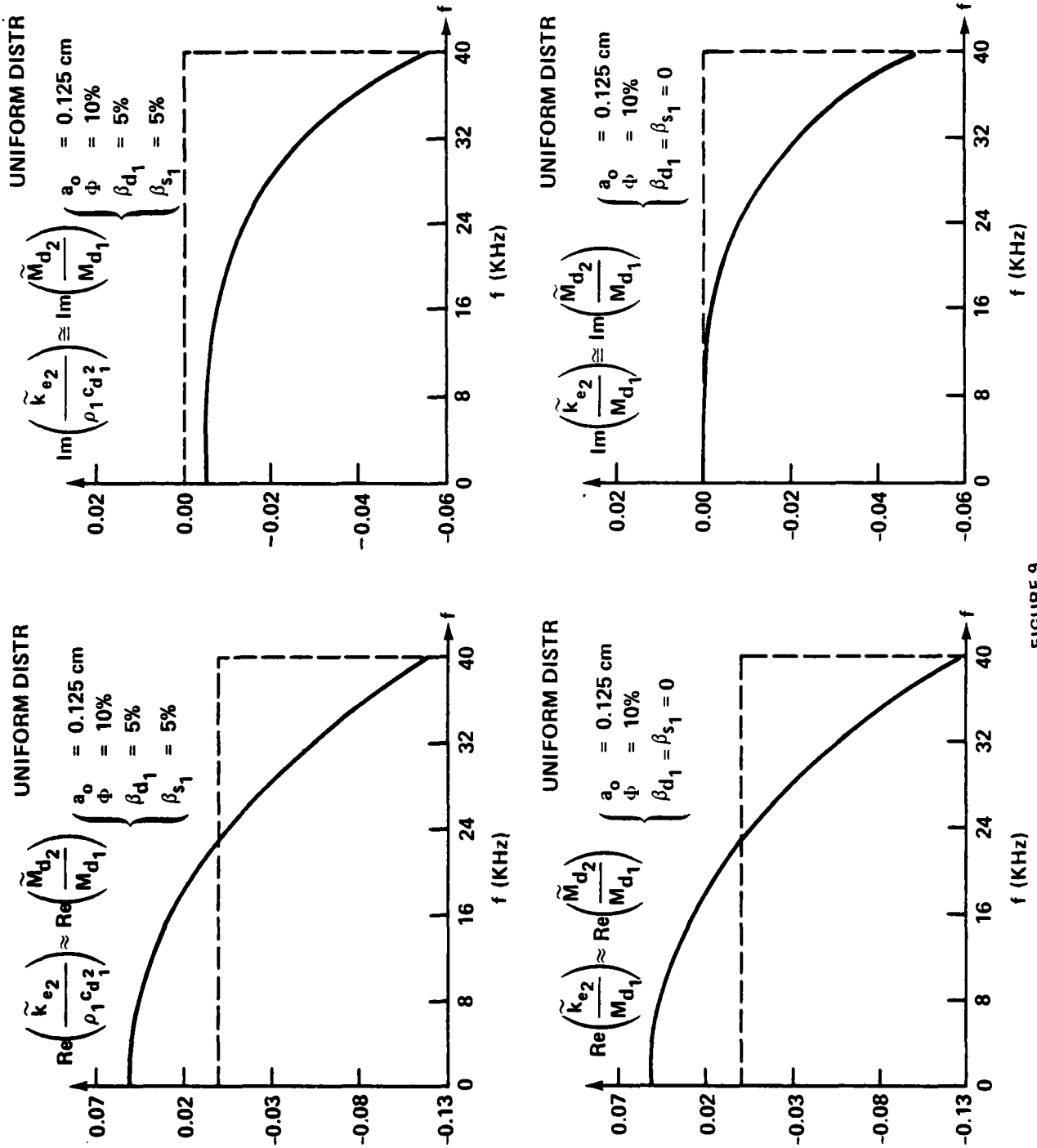


FIGURE 9.

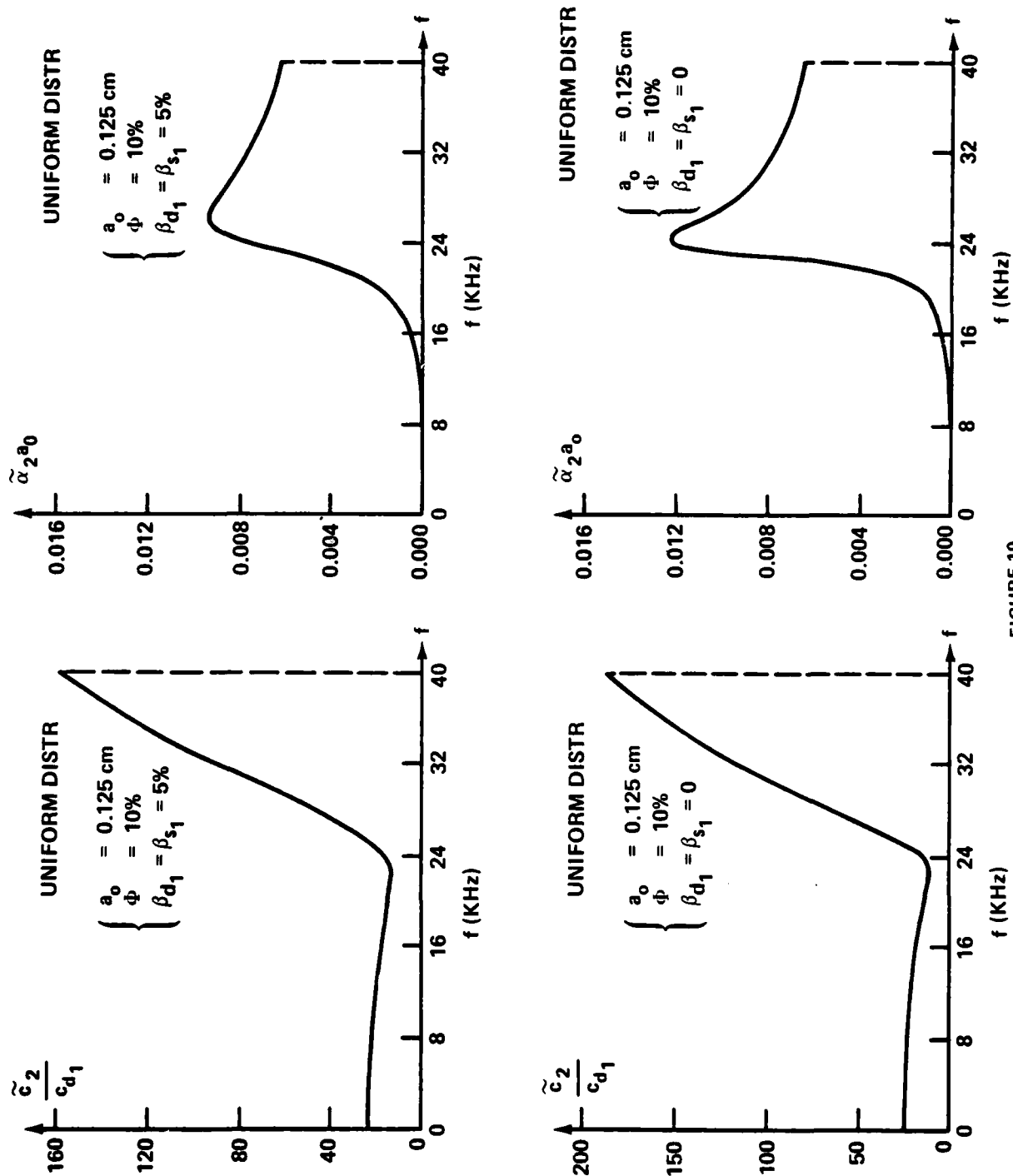


FIGURE 10.

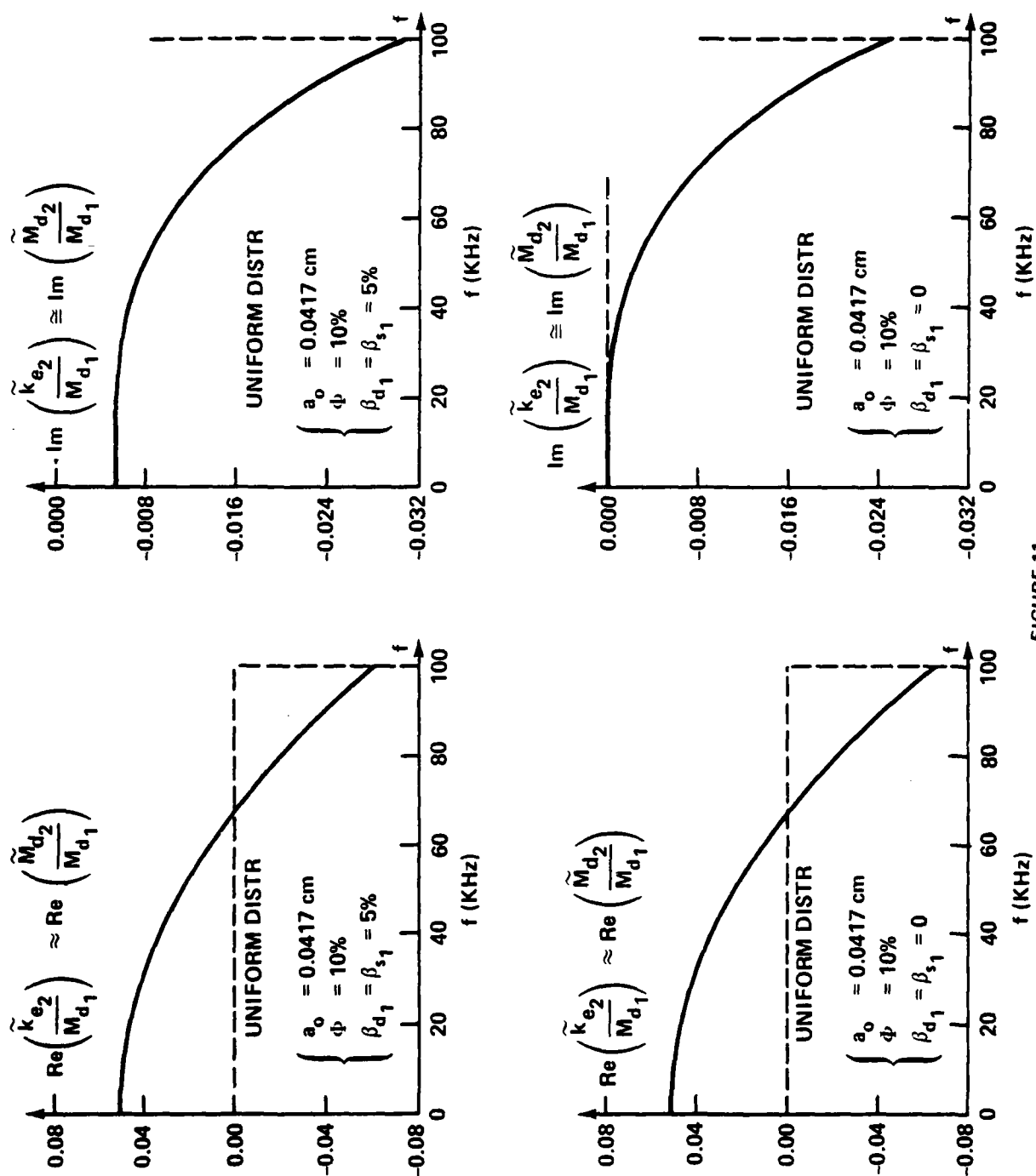


FIGURE 11.

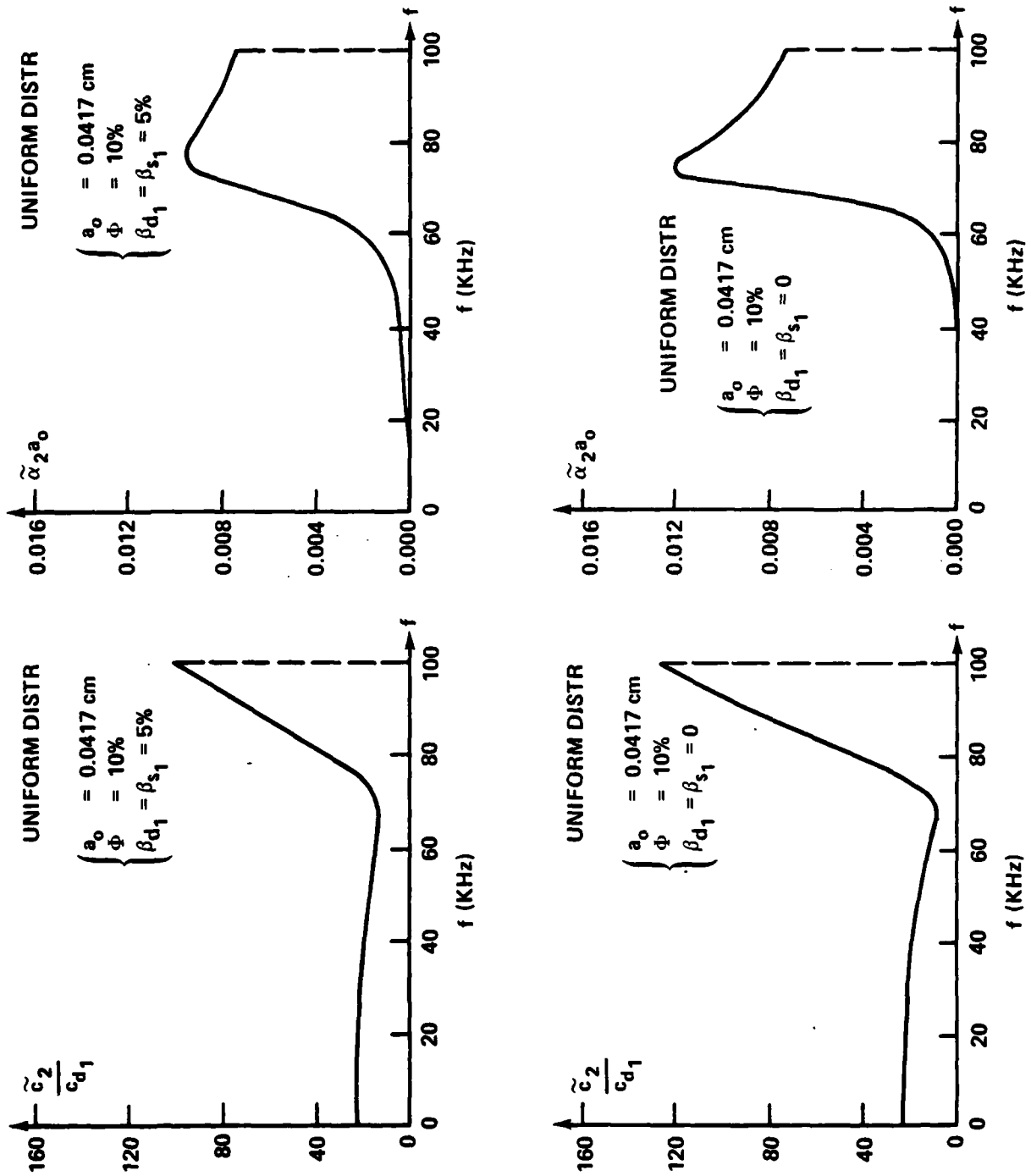


FIGURE 12.

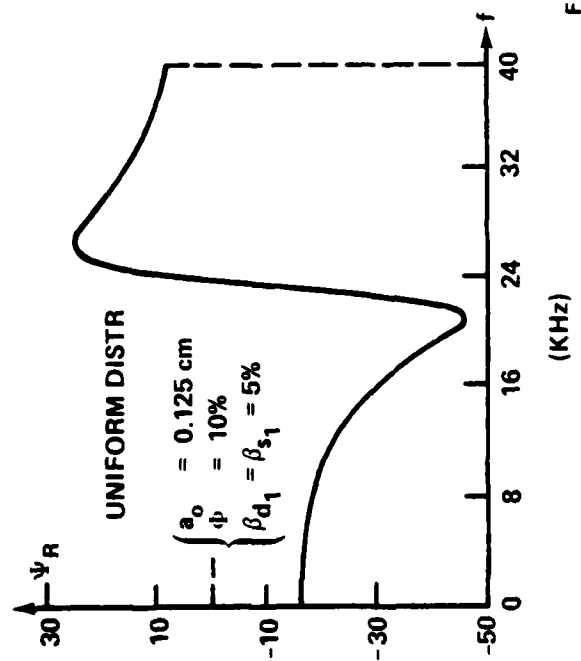
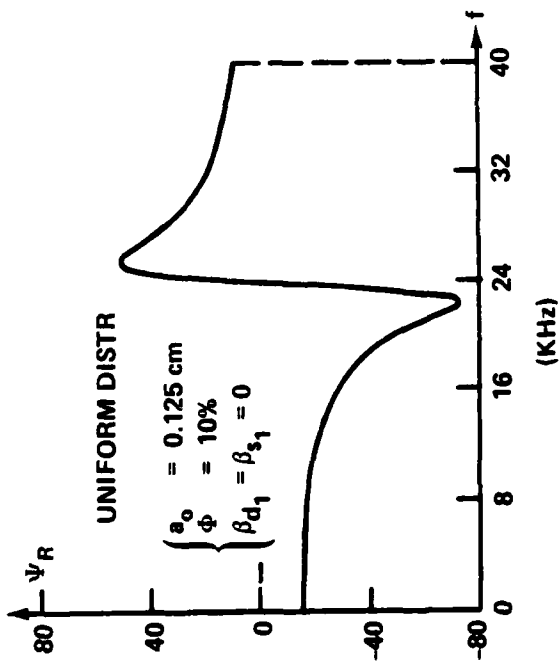
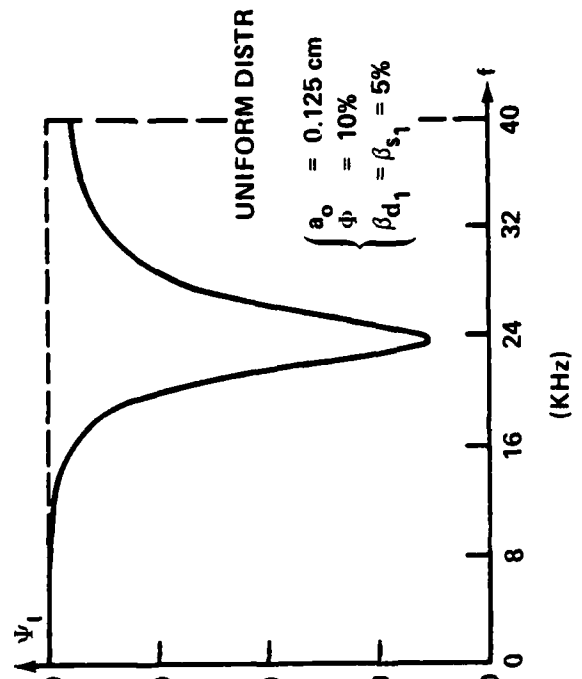
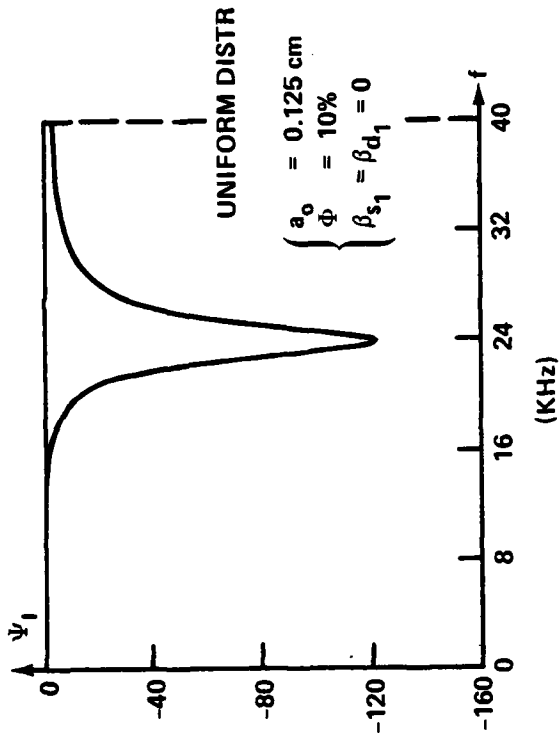
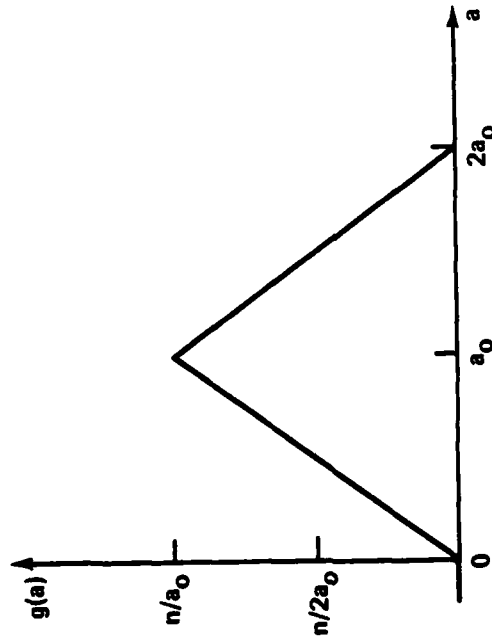


FIGURE 13.

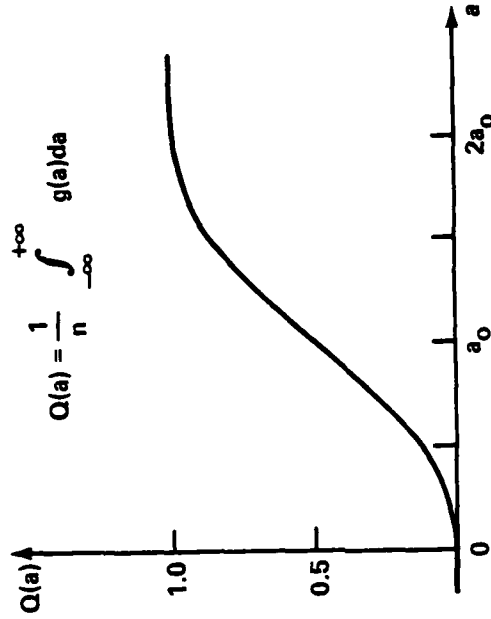
$$n \equiv \left[\frac{N}{\frac{4\pi}{3} R^3} \right]; \quad \Phi \equiv \frac{4\pi}{3} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} g(a) a^3 da = \frac{3}{2} \left(\frac{Na_0^3}{R^3} \right)$$

TRIANGULAR DISTRIBUTION
FUNCTION: $g(a)$



$$g(a) \equiv \begin{cases} \frac{na}{a_0^2} & (0 \leq a \leq a_0) \\ \frac{2n}{a_0} - \frac{na}{a_0^2} & (a_0 \leq a \leq 2a_0) \\ 0 & (\text{ELSEWHERE}) \end{cases}$$

CUMULATIVE TRIANGULAR
DISTRIBUTION FUNCTION



$$Q(a) = \frac{1}{n} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} g(a) da$$

$$Q(a) \equiv \begin{cases} \frac{a^2}{2a_0^2} & (0 \leq a \leq a_0) \\ 1 - \frac{1}{2} \frac{(a-a_0)(3a_0-a)}{a_0} & (a_0 \leq a \leq 2a_0) \\ 1 & (a \geq 2a_0) \end{cases}$$

FIGURE 14.

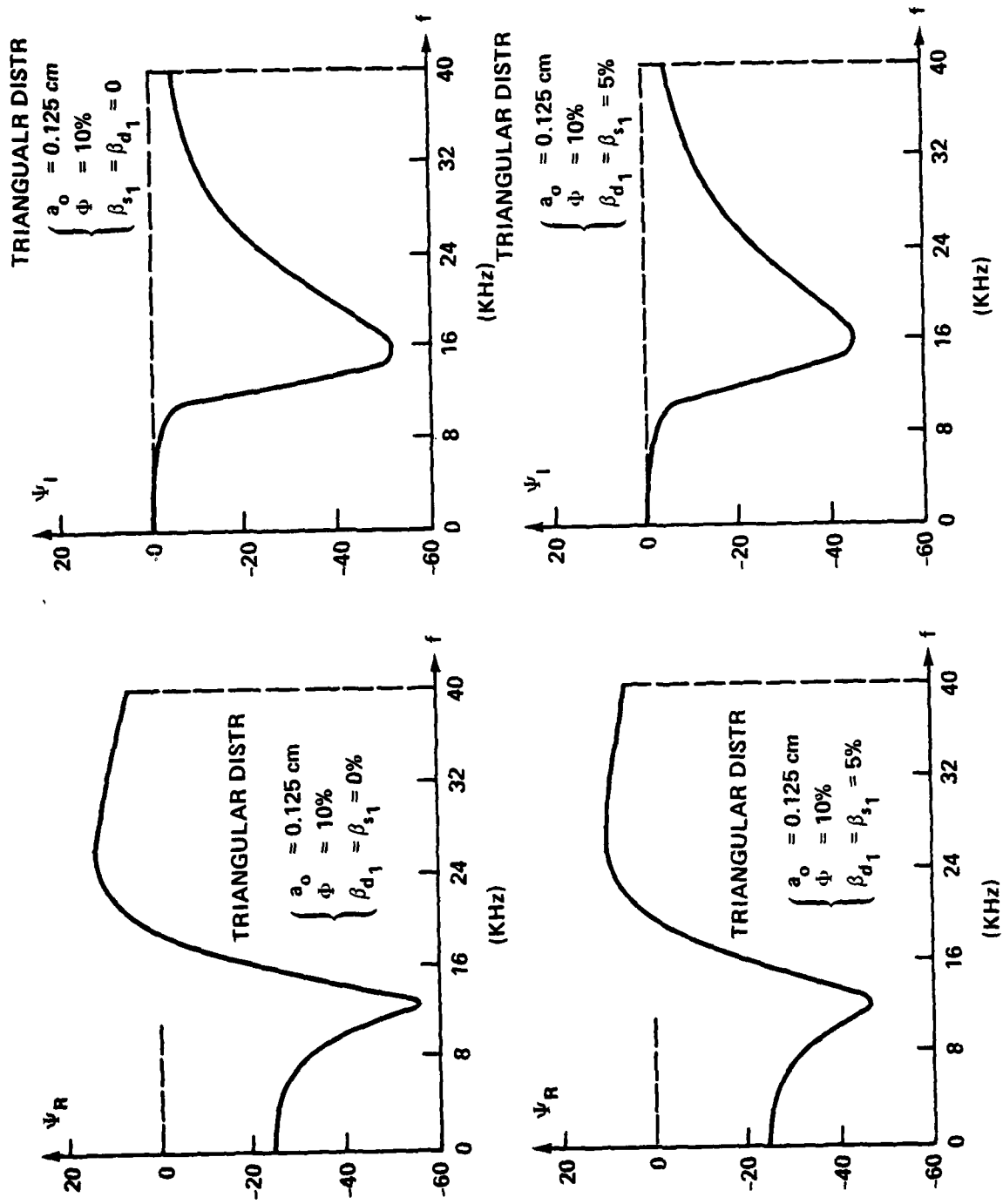


FIGURE 15.

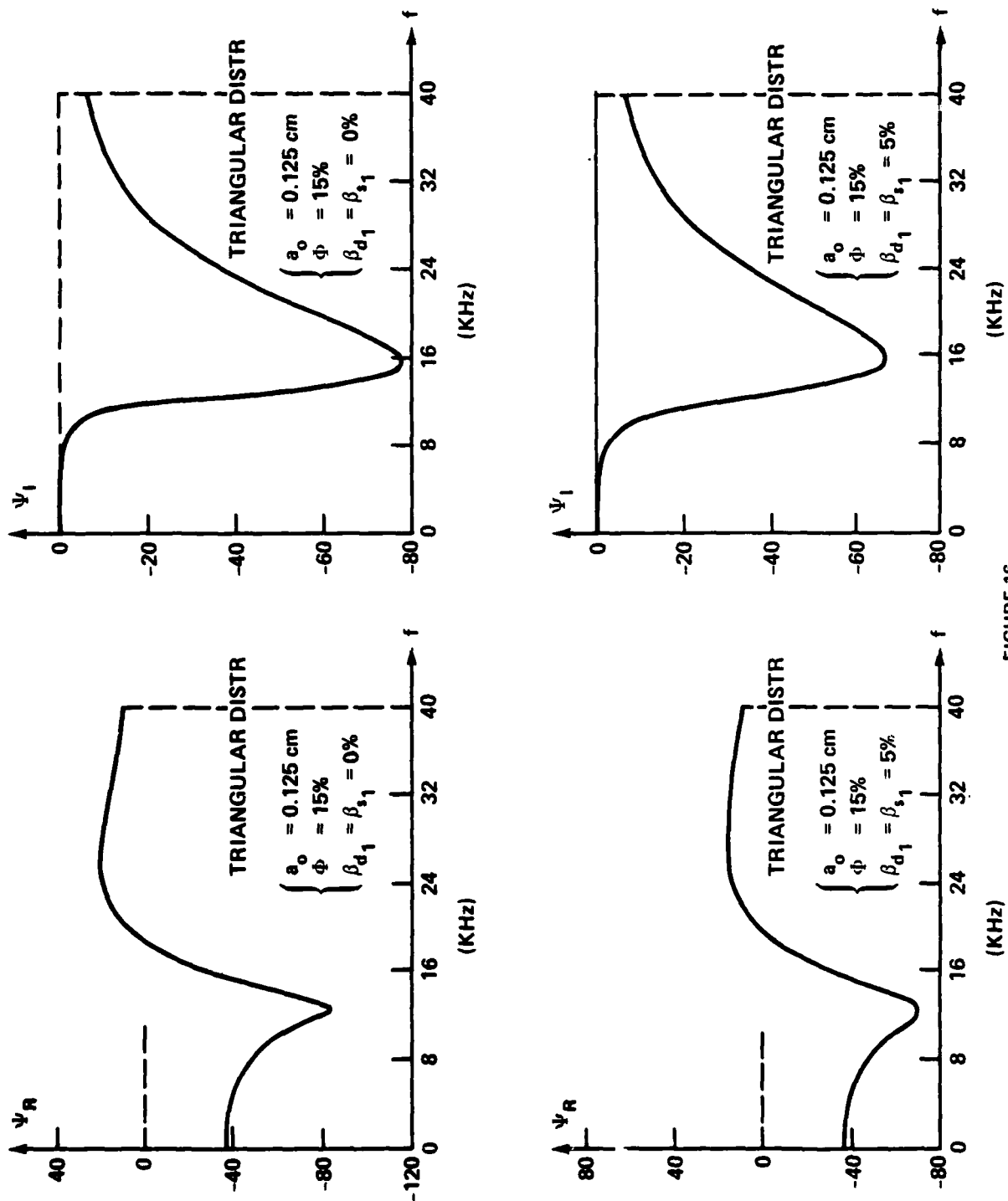


FIGURE 16.

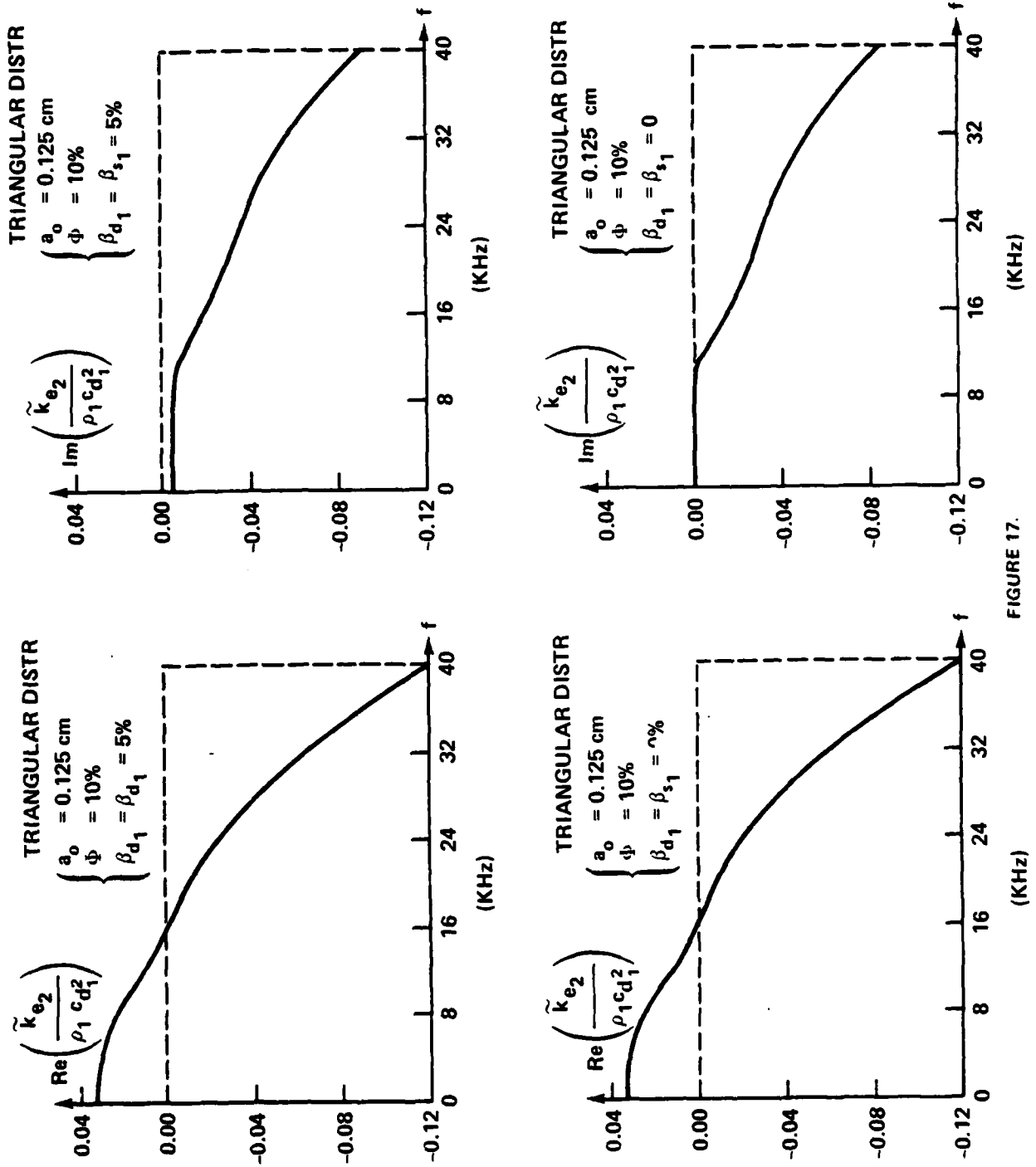


FIGURE 17.

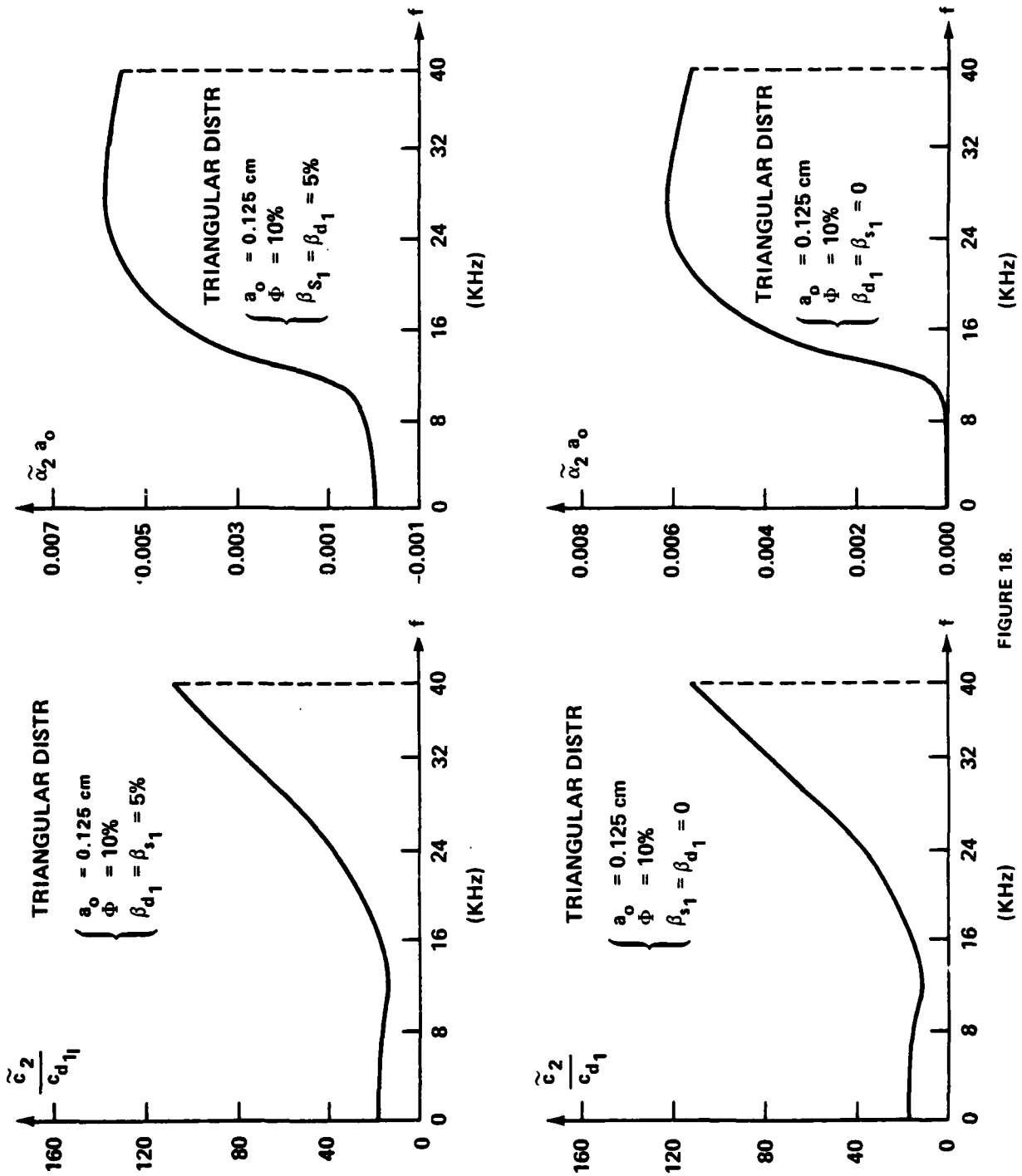


FIGURE 18.

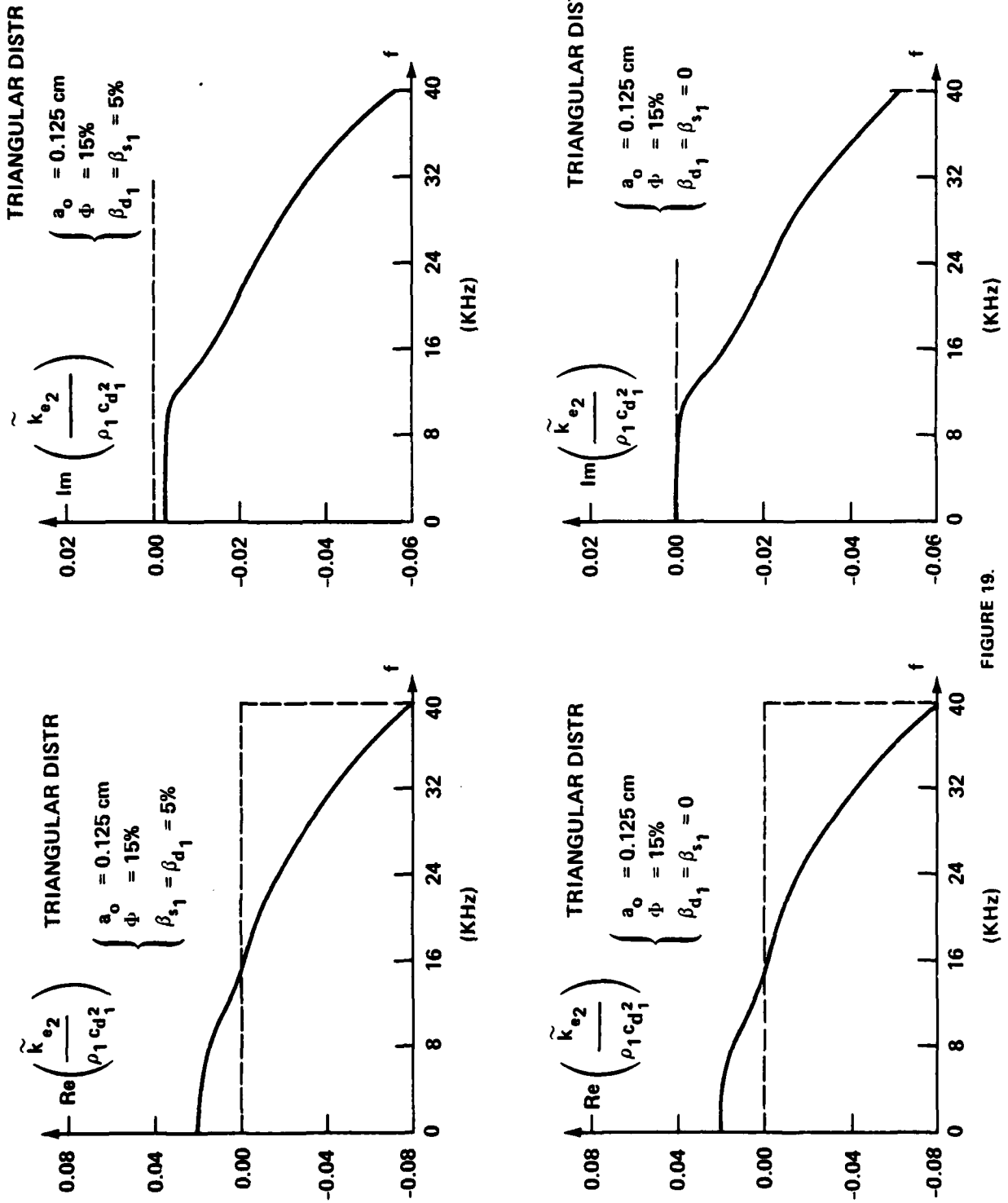


FIGURE 19.

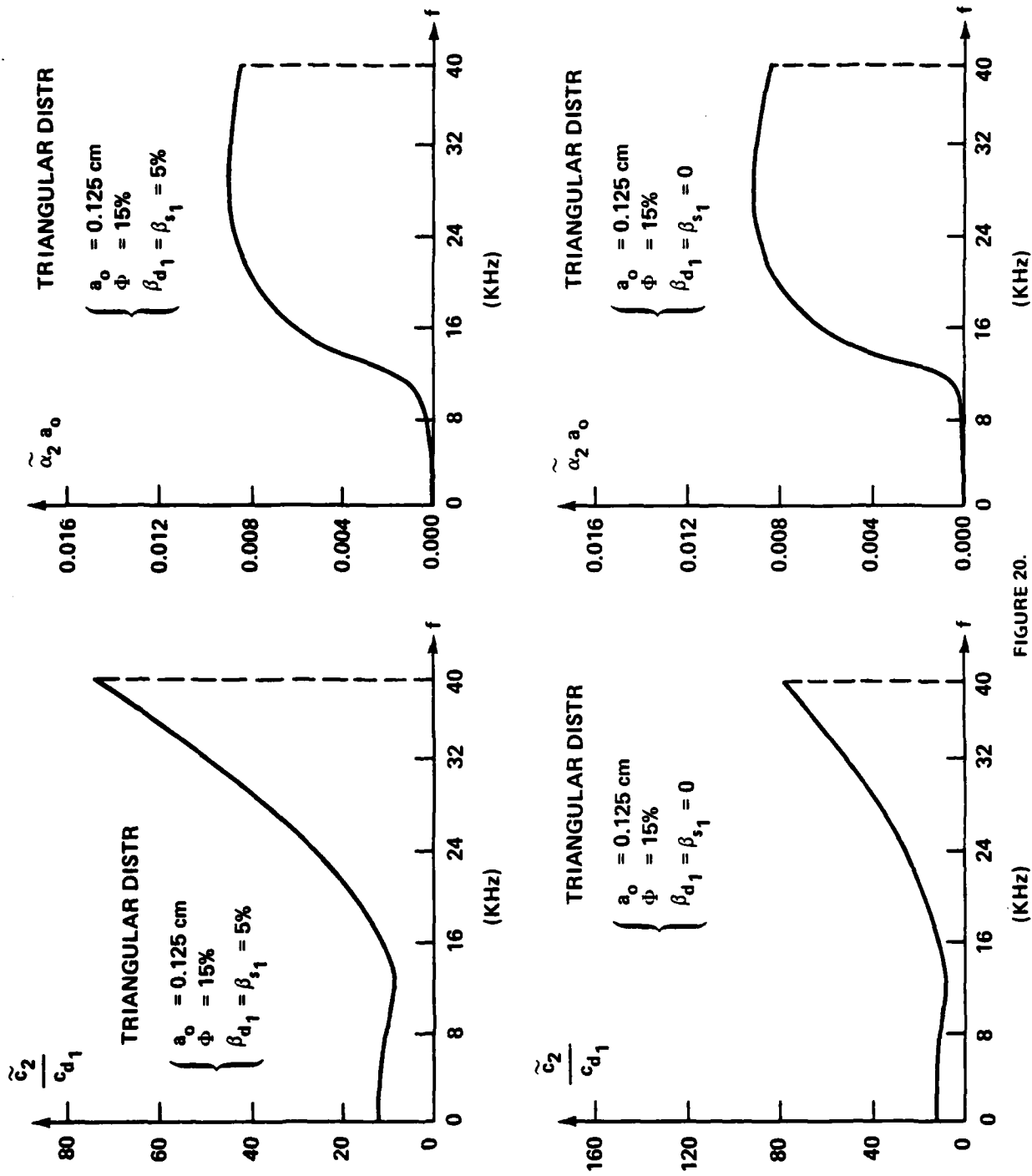


FIGURE 20.

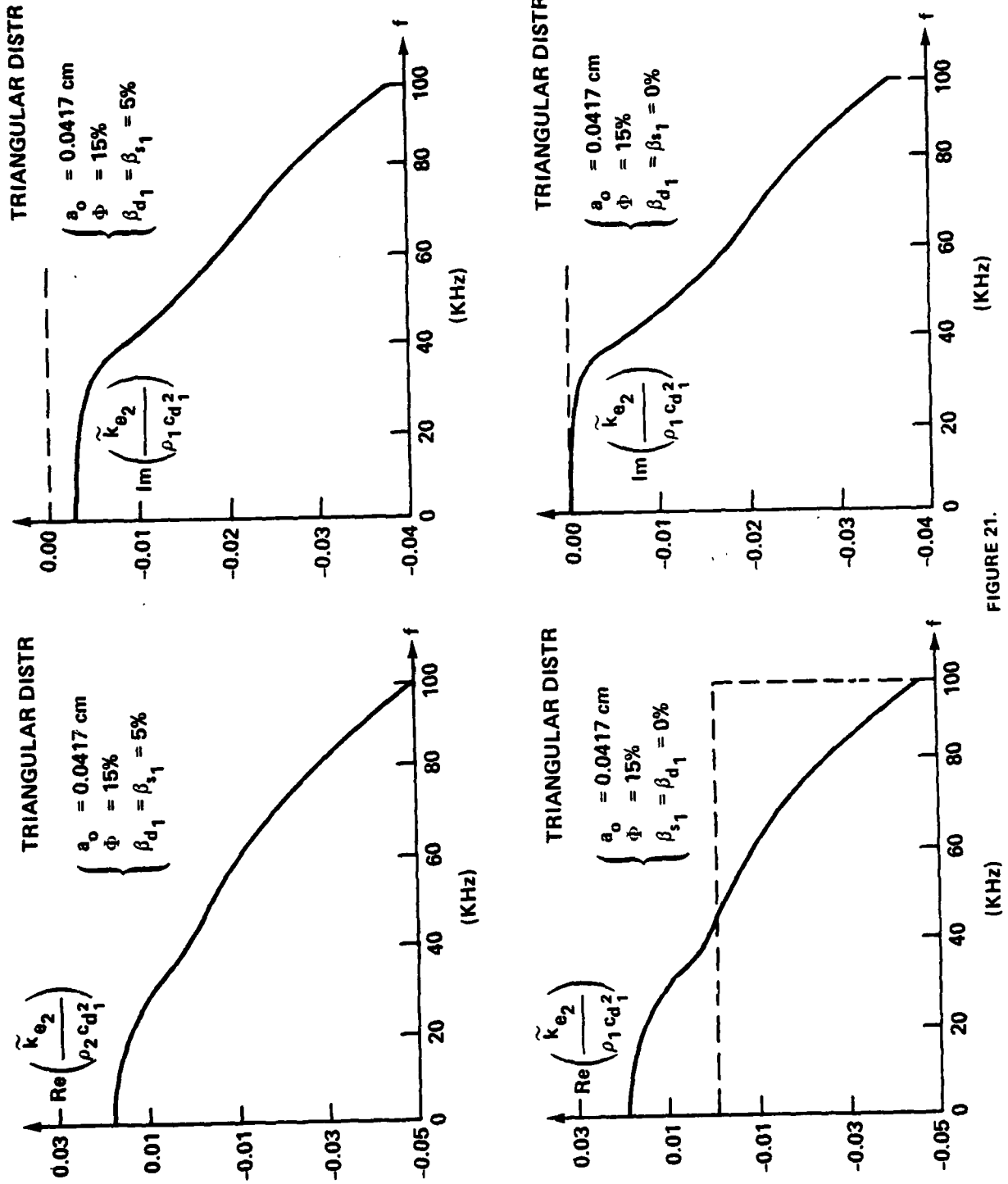


FIGURE 21.

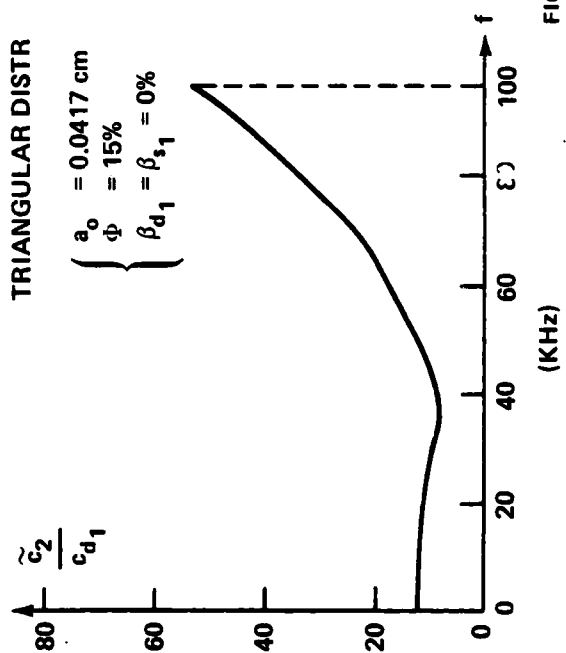
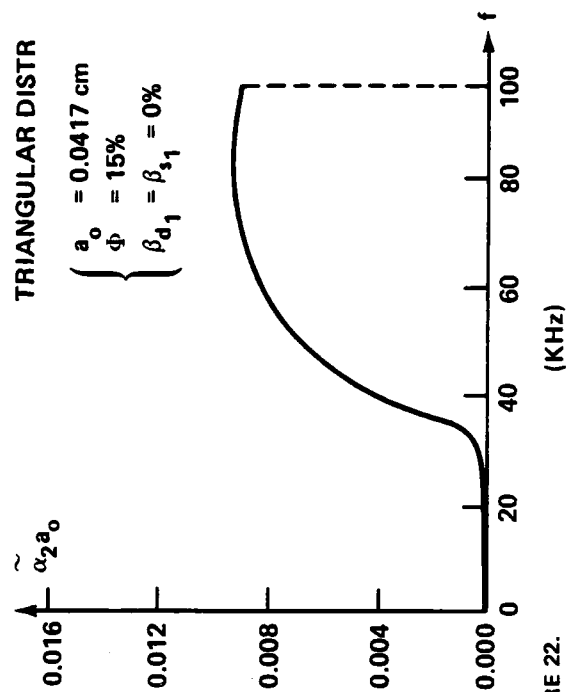
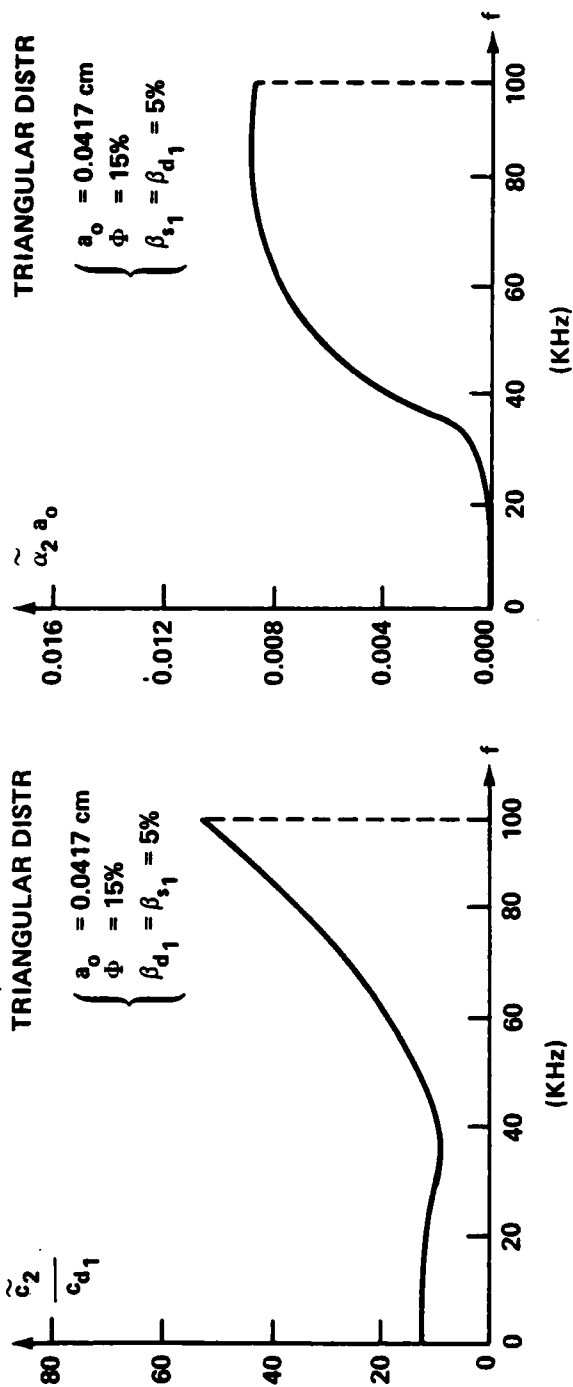


FIGURE 22.

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12. E. Meyer, et al., "Propagation Oscillations of Cavities in Rubber," J. of the Acoustical Soc. America, Vol. 30, 1958, pp. 1116-1124.

13. R. M. Christensen, Mechanics of Composite Materials, J. Wiley & Sons, New York, 1979, p. 60.

APPENDIX A - PROGRAM LISTINGS

PROGRAM LOOK 73/74 OPT=1 PTN 4.6433 07/30/82 10.33.24

PAGE 1

```

1  PROGRAM LOOK(INPT,OUTPT)
   COMMON /PTS/ M,KX( 512),YV( 512)
   DIMENSION VY1( 512)
   DIMENSION VY2( 512),VY3( 512)
   DIMENSION FMT(5)
   DIMENSION RADIUS(4),PHIS(4),FREQS(4)
   DIMENSION BSS(3),BDD(3)
   COMPLEX PSI,BULK,SQUAT
   REAL MAY
10  DATA RADIUS/2.E-4,2.E-4,20.E-4,20.E-4/
   DATA PHIS/.05,.10,.05,.10/
   DATA FREQS/100.E6,100.E6,50.E6,50.E6/
   DATA BSS/.05,.05,.05/
   DATA BDD/.01,.02,.05/
15  DATA BSS/.05,.05,.05/
   DATA BDD/.01,.02,.05/

   PI=3.1415926536
   RH01=1.13
   RH02=.0012
   P1C012=2.219E10
   P1C12=.01E10
   P2C022=1.42E6
   P2C22=.0
   C01=1.40E5

   Q1=P1C012/P2C022
   Q2=(4.0/3.0)*P1C12/P2C022
   Q3=(4.73.1)*P1C12/P1C012
   PTS=300.
   MAX=PTS
   LBSTA=1
   LBEND=3
   BSS=BSS(LBS)
   BDD=BDD(LBS)
   B0124=.4*.001*BD1
   KSTART=1
   KEND=4
   DO 1000 KASE=KSTART,KEND
   PHI=PHIS(KASE)
   A=RADIUS(KASE)
   AA=A*1.E4
   FNCODE(44,215,FMT)AA,PHI,BSS1,BDD1
215  FORMAT('A=',F6.2,' MICRONS',',PHI=',F4.2,'.BSS1=',F4.2,'.BDD1=',
   1 F4.2)
   PRINT 215,AA,PHI,BSS1,BDD1
   FMAX=FREQS(KASE)
   DELTA=FMAX/PTS
   M=8
   F=DELTA
   DO 50 I=1,MAX
   M=M+1
   AF=((PI*PI)*A*(F)/C01)
   AF2=AF*AF
   AF3=AF2*AF

```

FTN 4.6+433

73/74 OPT=1

PROGRAM LOOK

```

C
C
C
60 BEGIN EQUATIONS
    G= 1. - Q1 + Q2
    H=(Q1*2.*B01) - (Q2*2.*B51)
    P=1. + Q2 - (Q1*AF2/3.) + ((Q1*AF3/3.) *
1    SQR(1. + B0124) - 1.) / (2.* (1. + B0124)))
    Q=(( -Q1*AF3/3.) * SQR(1. + B0124) + 1.) /
1    (2.* (1. + B0124))) - (Q2*2.*B51)
    PSI=PHI*(CMPLX(G,M)/CMPLX(P,Q))
    PSIR=REAL(PSI)
    PSII=AIMAG(PSI)
    X=1. - PSIR
    Y=PSII
    EN=(9.*P1CD12 - 4.*P1CS12) + ((B51*B51)*
1    (-10.*P1CD12*B01 + 8.*P1CS12*B51)) + (1.-PHI)
    EN=(-10.*P1CD12*B01 + 8.*P1CS12*B51 -
1    (B51*B51)*(9.*P1CD12 - 4.*P1CS12)) + (1.-PHI)
    KAY=9.*P1CD12 - 4.*P1CS12 + (16.*P1CD12 + 4.*P1CS12)*PHI
    ELL=-10.*P1CD12*B01 + 8.*P1CS12*B51
1    -((B51*B51)*(9.*P1CD12 - 4.*P1CS12)*PHI)
    P1=KAY*2 + ELL*2
    P2=1. - ((EN*KAY) + (EN*ELL))/P1
    P3=(B51*B51) + ((EN*KAY) - (EN*ELL))/P1
    U=1. - (Q3*(P2*(1.-PSIR) - (P3*PSII)))
    V=(Q3*(P2*PSII) + (P3*(1.-PSIR))) - (B51*B01)
    SP=U*2 + V*2
    S1=SP + SP
    S2=SQR(SP*(X*2 + V*2))
    S3=X*U + V*V
    S4=(1./SQR(1. - (1.-((RHO2/RHO1)*PHI))))
    VY(M)=S4*SQR(S1/(S2+S3))
    VY1(M)=AF*(PSII/ABS(PSII)) * SQR((S2-S3)/S1)/S4
    XX(M)=F*1.E-6
    F=F+DELTA
50 CONTINUE
    XX(M+1)=0.0
    XX(M+2)=FMAX/5.E6
    PRINT 20, (XX(J), VY(J), J=1, M)
20 FORMAT( 5( ' X= ', F7.3, ' Y= ', E10.4))
    CALL CNPLT( 10M FMEGHZ, 10M C2BAR/CD1, FMT, 44)
    DO 400 J=1, M
    VY(J)=VY1(J)
400 CONTINUE
    PRINT 20, (XX(J), VY(J), J=1, M)
    CALL CNPLT( 10M FMEGHZ, 10M ALPHA2BAR, FMT, 44)
1000 CONTINUE
2000 CONTINUE
    CALL PLOTFIN
    END

```

SYMBOLIC REFERENCE MAP (R=2)

VARIABLE	PRICAP LTRK	74/74	DPT=1	RELUCATION
	SN	TYPE		
4515	RULK	COMPLEX		
4531	CD1	* REAL		
4546	DELTA	REAL		
4553	ELL	REAL		
4551	FM	REAL		
4552	FN	REAL		
7562	FMT	REAL	ARRAY	
7577	FREQS	REAL	ARRAY	
4550	I	* INTEGER		
4561	J	INTEGER		
4521	KAY	REAL		
4540	LRLND	INTEGER		
4541	LPS	INTEGER		
4537	LSTA	INTEGER		
0	P	INTEGER	PTS	
4536	MAX	INTEGER		
4547	PMI	REAL		
4545	PHIMAX	REAL	ARRAY	
7573	PHIS	REAL		
4522	PI	* REAL		
4513	P.T	* COMPLEX	*UNDEF	
4535	PTS	REAL		
4525	PICD12	REAL		
4524	PIC12	REAL		
4527	P2CD22	REAL		
4530	P2CS22	* REAL		
4532	Q1	* REAL		
4533	Q2	* REAL		
4534	Q3	* REAL		
7567	RADIUS	REAL	ARRAY	
4557	RCH	REAL		
4560	PCY	REAL		
4523	P-131	REAL		
4524	PH12	REAL		
4554	RY	REAL		
4555	RY	REAL		
4556	RI	REAL		
4517	SQUAT	COMPLEX		
1	YA	REAL	ARRAY	PTS
1001	YY	REAL	ARRAY	PTS
4562	YV1	REAL	ARRAY	
5562	YV2	REAL	ARRAY	
6562	YV3	REAL	ARRAY	

NSWC TR 82-520

FTN 4.6+433	07/23/42	16.00.06	PAGE	3
36	60	61	62	63
REFS				
DEFINED				
54				
DEFINED				
25				
REFS				
45				
59	72	DEFINED	44	
REFS				
59	DEFINED	57		
REFS				
59	DEFINED	52		
REFS				
59	DEFINED	54		
REFS				
5	78	63	68	93
DEFINED				
39	DEFINED	12		
REFS				
6				
DEFINED				
47				
REFS				
2+76	2+80	2+82	2+85	2+87
REFS	79	82	84	87
DEFINED	59	DEFINED	5A	
76				
REFS				
35	DEFINED	34		
REFS				
36	DEFINED	37	35	
REFS				
35	DEFINED	33		
REFS				
2	48	60	61	69
REFS	76	74	82	84
74				
92				
DEFINED				
47	DEFINED	32		
REFS	54	56	57	68
52				
DEFINED				
45	72			
REFS				
44	75	DEFINED	43	
REFS		11		
6	DEFINED			
10				
REFS				
8				
REFS				
32	44	DEFINED	30	
REFS	29	2+52	2+54	2+57
27				
DEFINED				
21	29	2+52	2+54	2+57
REFS				
22	28			
DEFINED				
27	28	DEFINED	23	
REFS				
24				
DEFINED				
27				
DEFINED				
26				
DEFINED				
29				
DEFINED				
6	DEFINED	10		
REFS				
67	DEFINED	65		
REFS				
67	DEFINED	66		
REFS				
2+68	DEFINED	19		
REFS				
60	DEFINED	20		
REFS				
64	65	66	62	
REFS				
64	2+66	DEFINED	63	
REFS				
65	66	DEFINED	64	
REFS				
6	68	69	70	67
REFS				
2	74	82	87	92
REFS				
71	74	75	87	92
DEFINED				
2	76	82	90	
REFS				
60	80	85	90	
DEFINED				
3	80	DEFINED	61	
REFS				
4	85	DEFINED	64	
REFS				
4	90	DEFINED	70	
REFS				

PAGE 1

FIN 4.64433

SUBROUTINE COMPLY 7/5/74 OPT=1

```

1  SUBROUTINE COMPLY(XTITLE,YTITLE,TITLE,LEN)
   COMMON /PTS/ M,X( 512),Y( 512)
   DIMENSION IB(1000)
5  DATA JOY/0/,NGPH/0/
   DATA AX/ 5./,AY/4./,DELY/4./
   JOY=JOY+1
   IF(JOY.NE.1) GOTO 1
   CALL PLOTS(10,1000,13)
   CALL FACTOR(1.25)
10  CALL CCIDNT(3.,9,9H N00 A114 )
   CALL FACTOR(1.C)
   CALL PLOT(2.,2.,-3)
   CONTINUE
   1
   NGPH=NGPH+1
15  IF(NGPH.LT.5) GO TO 5
   VP=-((NGPH-1)*(AY*DELY) )
   CALL PLOT(AX+.,VP,-3)
   NGPH=1
   CONTINUE
   5
   C  DRAW VERTICAL AXIS
   C
   CALL SCALE(V,AY,M,1)
   CALL AXIS(0.,0.,YTITLE,10,AY,90.,V(M+1),Y(M+2))
   C
25  C  DRAW HORIZONTAL AXIS
   C
   CALL AXIS(0,0,0,0,XTITLE,-10,AX,0,0,X(M+1),X(M+2))
   C
   C
30  CALL LINE(X,Y,M,1,0,2)
   CALL SYMBOL(0,5,5,0.,14,TITLE,0,0,LEN)
   CALL PLOT(0.,AY*DELY,-3)
   RETURN
   ENTRY PLOTFIN
35  CALL PLOT(AX+2.,0.,999)
   RETURN
   END

```

[illegible]

VARIABLES	SN	TYPE	RELLOCATION
0 TITLE	REAL		F.P.
1 X	REAL	ARRAY	PTS
0 XTITLE	REAL		F.P.
1001 Y	REAL	ARRAY	PTS
236 VP	REAL		F.P.
0 YTITLE	REAL		

EXTERNALS	TYPE	ARGS	REFERENCES
AXIS		0	23
GCIDMT		3	10
FACTOR		1	9
LINE		6	30
PLOT		3	12
PLOTS		3	0
SCALE		4	22
SYMBOL		6	31

STATEMENT LABELS	DEF LINE	REFERENCE
23 1	13	7
37 5	19	15

COMMON BLOCKS	LENGTH
PTS	1025

STATISTICS	PROGRAM LENGTH	CM LABELED COMMON LENGTH
	22110	1101
	20010	1025

```

1  PROGRAM LNUK(INPUT,OUTPUT)
COMMON /PTS/ M,MY( 512),YY( 512)
DIMENSION YY( 512)
DIMENSION YY2( 512),YY3( 512)
DIMENSION FMT(5)
DIMENSION RADIS(4),PHIS(4),FREQS(4)
DIMENSION SS(13),BND(3)
COMPLEX PSI,BULK,SQUAT
REAL RAY
DATA RADIUS/2,-4,2,-4,2,-4,20,-4,20,-4,4/
DATA PHIS/.05,.10,.05,.10/
DATA FREQS/100.E6,100.E6,50.E6,50.E6/
DATA PSS/.05,.05,.05/
DATA BDD/.01,.02,.05/

15  C
16  C
17  C

20  PI=3.1415926536
RAD1=1.13
RAD2=.0012
PICD12=2.215E10
PICS12=.01E10
P2CR22=1.42E6
P2CS22=0.0
CD1=1.40E5

25  C

Q1=PICD12/P2CD22
Q2=(4.0/3.0)*PICS12/P2CD22
Q3=(4.0/3.0)*PICS12/PICD12
PTS=300.
PTS=500.
MAX=PTS
LSTA=1
LBND=3
DO 2000 LRS=LBSTA,LBEND
BS1=PCSS(LRS)
BD1=BDU(LRS)
AN124=4.*BD1*WFI
CNCDFE(19,215,FMT)
215  BS1,BD1
FORMAT(
1  F4.2)
PRINT 215, BS1,BD1
PHIMAX=0.5
DELTA=PHIMAX/PTS
PMI=DELTA
M=0
GO 50 I=1,MAX
M=M+1

35  C
36  C
37  C

40  C
41  C
42  C

50  C
51  C
52  C

55  C
56  C
57  C

C= ((C+PICD12 - 4.*PICD12) + ((BS1+BS1)*
1  (-16.*PICD12*BD1 + 6.*PICD12*BS1)) + (1.-PMI)
1  *PMI*(-14.*PICD12*BD1 + 8.*PICD12*BS1 -
1  *(BS1+BS1)*(9.*PICD12 - 4.*PICD12)) + (1.-PMI)
RAY=C.*PICD12 - 4.*PICD12 + ((6.*PICD12 + 4.*PICD12)*PMI)
1  -11.-16.*PICD12*BD1 + 8.*PICD12*BS1

```


07/28/82 16.00.06

FTN 4.6433

PROGRAM LOOK 74/74 OPT=1

PAGE 2

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1  -((1851+851))*((4+P1CD12 - 4+P1C>12)*PHI)
    RULK=CPPLA(EM2EN)/CMPLT(MAY,ELL)
    YY(M)=REAL(RULK)
    YY1(M)=AIMAG(RULK)
    EX=EA1(3HULK)
    MY=AI*AG(RULK)
    R1=SORT(RX+2 + RX+2)
    RCY=SORT(CO.5*(K1+RY))
    RCY=(PY/ARS(RY))*SORT(0.5*(R1-RY))
    SQUAT=CMPLY(PCX,RCY)
    SQUAT=SORT(.01E10/(RM01*(1.-((1.-RM02/RH01)*PHI))))*SQUAT
    YY2(M)=REAL(SQUAT)
    YY3(M)=AIMAG(SQUAT)
    XX(*)=PHI
    PHI=PHI+DELTA
    CUNTINU+
50  XX(M+1)=0.0
    XX(M+2)=PHIMAY/5.
    PRINT 20,XX(J),YY(J),J=1,M)
    FORMAT( 5(  X=, F7.5,*,Y=,F10.4))
    CALL COMPT( 10H PHI ,10HRE(EF.SHR) ,FMT,18)
    DO 400 J=1,M
    YY(J)=YY1(J)
    CONTINUE
400  PRINT 20,YY(J),YY(J),J=1,M)
    CALL COMPT( 10H PHI ,10HIM(LF.SHR) ,FMT,18)
    DO 500 J=1,M
    YY(J)=YY2(J)
    CONTINUE
500  PRINT 20,XX(J),YY(J),J=1,M)
    CALL COMPT( 10H PHI ,10HRE(CS2BAR) ,FMT,18)
    DO 600 J=1,M
    YY(J)=YY3(J)
    CONTINUE
600  PRINT 20,XX(J),YY(J),J=1,M)
    CALL COMPT( 10H PHI ,10HIM(CS2BAR) ,FMT,18)
    CONTINUE
1000  CALL PLOTFIN
2000  END

```


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